LINCOLN MONUMENT
PRELIM. ARRANGEMENTS

DRAWER 13

LINCOLN MEMORIAL

71 2002.025.05357

Washington, D.C.

Lincoln Memorial
Preliminary Arrangements

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

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71.2009.085.05357

LINCOLN'S STATUE.

The Washington Star has been urging the erection of a great monument in the capital city to the memory of Abraham Lincoln on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of his birth, which occurs next February. A number of congressmen and other prominent men have been interviewed on the subject and, apparently, there has grown in Washington and over the United States a sentiment favoring the project. THE REGISTER-LEADER

In Springfield, Ill., Lincoln's old home, is a splendid memorial statue. And in many cities of the country is found in various forms, material evidence of the affection which the people have always entertained for the memory of the martyred president. But there is nothing to which we may point as the symbol of an entire nation's love—no statue which is colossal, magnificent, the lavish tribute of a people to one of the greatest figures any people has ever known. DES MOINES, IOWA

Congress will consider the project, and it is probable that appropriations will be made for such a statue, to be placed, of course, in the city of Washington. It would be most fitting if such a memorial figure could be completed in time to grace the dedicatory ceremonies on Lincoln's centennial. 12-2-1908

The American Architect

June 22, 1910.

New Lincoln Memorial

A movement is on foot in Washington to raise a fund of $5,000,000, by national subscription, to be used for the purpose of erecting a fitting memorial to Abraham Lincoln. A temporary Lincoln Memorial Association has been effected for the purpose. It is to be hoped that whatever is done in the matter will be in co-operation with the spirit of the general plan of civic improvement of McKim and Burnham, which needs the closest study at this time, when additional public buildings are under consideration. It must not be taken for granted that the plan adopted by Congress a few years ago entirely solved all the problems that might come up in connection with the placing of future structures for the government departments as yet unprovided for.

HENRY BACON CHOSEN TO DESIGN MEMORIAL IN POTOMAC PARK

President Taft yesterday announced that Henry Bacon, the New York artist, had been selected by the Fine Arts Commission to design the Lincoln Memorial to be erected in Potomac Park under the $2,000,000 appropriation now authorized.

Mr. Bacon was the unanimous choice of the Fine Arts Commission, and he has been chosen by the Lincoln Memorial Commission to make a design that would appropriately occupy the site now practically agreed upon.

The artist is widely known throughout the United States, and did some of the celebrated designing in connection with the Chicago World's Fair. He is well known to Chairman Burnham, of the Fine Arts Commission.

Bacon is a member of the Architectural Club of New York.

WANTS MONUMENT NEAR UNION STATION

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

It has been suggested that the Lincoln monument be located between the Capitol and Union Station. It does not matter so much to the people of Washington where it is located, but the monument will be paid for by those who keep up the Government all over the United Sttes, and it should be placed where it can be seen by as many outsiders as possible. It should be in full view so that those who come and go at the station, many of whom would have no other opportunity, can get a view of it. They would appreciate it more and more as time rolls by.

The ground between the Capitol and station is to be cleared of houses and become public grounds, and there would be no better way to ornament and consecrate these grounds for all time than to build there a monument which might be a triumphal arch over Delaware avenue.

M. S. EDGINGTON.

OBJECTS TO SITE OF LINCOLN MEMORIAL

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

Permit me as a newcomer to Washington and without any personal interest whatever beyond that of an American citizen, to express a few sentiments on the Lincoln Memorial site.

The report of the so-styled Fine Arts Commission deserves the respect and consideration due gentlemen, but as an infallible verdict I am utterly at variance.

The many costly, artistic, and beautiful Government buildings grouped around the White House, the Potomac Park, and Pennsylvania avenue are permanently fixed. Additional Government buildings should be in harmony with this group, and additional park and boulevard spacing is emphatically imperative to that end.

Then the question arises, does the Lincoln Memorial belong to the public building grouping? Does the private residence that should be built for the President belong to the public building grouping? Is not every inch of the District of Columbia set apart as the home headquarters of Uncle Sam's Government? Is just one part and that part the lowest in the District the only place for such monuments as Lincoln's is proposed to be? Would the Washington Monument be built now where it is today, 300 feet below the crest of this beautiful city? I don't believe it! The truth is the artificial work to beautify Washington was begun in a swamp and not where nature has squandered her most perfect art. Millions have been spent to do what thousands, comparatively, could have done in the high lands. I never heard of a similar coincident.

In conclusion, I protest as one of the 90,000,000 of American citizens to burying this memorial to the immortal Lincoln 250 feet below that beautiful crest of picturesque Washington on Meridian Hill or Fort Stevens, both the indisputable gateway to a boulevard that some day will be built to Gettysburg to further perpetuate the glorious name of Lincoln and complete what is due to him, and what 90 per cent of the loving sons and daughters of this republic would today approve if they could express their individual voice. Gettysburg, the famous field; yes, famous for all that a battle can claim and famous as the place where that greatest message to the American people and to mankind that ever was uttered first reached the ears of mankind.

ELIJAH E. KNOTT.

Memorial Commission To Await Taft's Return

It is hardly likely that the Lincoln Memorial Commission, which will pass finally on the plans for the monument to be erected in Washington to memorialize the life and public services of Abraham Lincoln, will hold another meeting until President Taft returns from his tour of the West. A meeting was called for tomorrow by the members, but this date was selected before the President's itinerary was mapped out.

President Taft is a member of the commission, which has been authorized by Congress to expend $2,000,000 on a memorial.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

Writer Advocates Placing It Between Capitol and Station.

Editor The Washington Herald:

I claim to be the first in expression in public print, and possibly the father of the idea, to place the Lincoln Memorial in the space between the Capitol and Union Station. At the same time I suggested governmental ownership of all the land between the Capitol and Union Station, which, I believe, was its first public expression and probably prompted the McCall bill to that end.

My reason for placing the Lincoln Memorial at Union Station was that all might see—all visiting the Capital City. At that time I had in mind a Lincoln Way to Gettysburg, but set it aside as a stupendous undertaking for future settlement. I had in view Mrs. Henderson's idea of location on Meridian Hill, about Sixteenth street. I thought then, as now, it would be a place of commanding prominence and artistic effect in city beautification. I also had in mind the location in the Mall, near the Potomac.

The eyes of Lincoln were to the South, and there his thoughts lay in the fratricidal strife. A grand memorial bridge spanning the Potomac that separated the torn sections, would be emblematic of the suffering man and a reunited people. In the matter of sentiment its claim is clear.

The question is, whether a memorial bridge across the Potomac would be within the act of Congress requiring it to be erected in the District of Columbia. The Washington Herald has editorially said it would not be, and such seems to be the consensus of public opinion and expression. I take a view to the contrary.

The charter of Calvert carried Maryland Colony to high tide of the west shore of the Potomac. The United States took the same rights in Maryland's cession of her part for the District of Columbia; hence the Memorial Bridge would be in the District of Columbia to high tide mark on the south shore of the Potomac, and Virginia would gladly give the nation any additional necessary land to complete it, for Senator Martin has voiced it and Senator Swanson and the rest of Virginia's delegation in Congress no doubt would favor it. And if they do not, the right of eminent domain would obtain.

A Lincoln Memorial Bridge across the Potomac would be a local memorial, grandly magnificent and beautiful, connecting the Capital City with Washington Way to the national shrine at Mount Vernon, where rests the Father of His Country, and Lincoln Way, leading to Gettysburg battlefield, where the savior of the country, in a speech as nobly patriotic as Patrick Henry's for liberty, sounded the keynote of Anglo-Saxon freedom and union of the States forever.

ANDREW JORDAN GREEN,
1804 M st. nw.

September 12, 1911.

The Week, Aug. 12, 1911.

Memorial.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Since the building of the Capitol the National Government has had no more important questions of art to settle than the location and design of the Lincoln memorial. For this purpose Congress has made the great appropriation of two million dollars. But it is not only nor chiefly the amount to be expended that makes a wise decision of these questions matters of National concern; it is the significance of the memorial and the dignity and beauty of the city of Washington for the future. The country has come to the parting of the ways; it must now decide whether the National capital shall be, like other American cities, an expression of unrestrained and unregulated individualism, a fortuitous aggregation of buildings, or a real city, presenting in its architecture and plan an essential unity. Three sites have been suggested for the memorial. One is near the Capitol, than which no location could be more unfortunate, for either the monument would dwarf the Capitol and divide the interest which is now concentrated on that noble building, or the Capitol would obliterate the monument. A position near the new Union Station has also been suggested; but this, too, is open to very serious objection. The monument will be on too great a scale to serve as a feature in the new approach to the Capitol; it ought to be so placed as to form a new center of architectural interest in the city. All these conditions are met by the site suggested by the Fine Arts Commission—in the Potomac Park, on the main axis of the Capitol and the Washington Monument. This position was recommended ten years ago and had the strong support of Mr. Hay, then Secretary of State, who put one aspect of the memorial very effectively in a few words:

> As I understand it, the place of honor is on the main axis of the plan. Lincoln, of all Americans next to Washington, deserves this place of honor. He was of the immortals. You must not approach too close to the immortals. His monument should stand alone, remote from the common habitations of man, apart from the business and turmoil of the city; isolated, distinguished, and serene. Of all the sites, this one near the Potomac is most suited to the purpose.

9-10-11

RIVALRY OVER 3 SITES

Discussion Lively on Lincoln Memorial Location.

POTOMAC PARK IS FAVORED

Announcement of President, Narrowing Selection to Three Localities, Precipitates Activity on Part of Citizens Who Want Monument in Their Respective Sections of the City.

Sep 10 1911

A lively discussion over which of the three tenative sites for the proposed Lincoln memorial should finally be selected developed yesterday among business men, architects, and others, following the announcement by President Taft, chairman of the Lincoln memorial commission, that designs have been ordered for memorials to fit a site in Potomac park, one in Sixteenth street, on Meridian Hill, and one in the Soldiers' Home grounds.

Sentiment generally favors the Potomac park site, with the Sixteenth street site ranking second, and the Soldiers' Home last. A majority of architects in the city have already indorsed the Potomac park site as the best possible location for the memorial, but many, with other citizens, are strongly in favor of placing the memorial in Sixteenth street.

The Soldiers' Home site had received little attention prior to the decision of the commission to have a design prepared for a memorial suitable to that occasion, and the President's announcement, including this site in the list of three, from which the final one shall be chosen, was received with a great deal of surprise.

Rivalry Among Residents.

There is great rivalry among residents of the various sections of the city adjacent to the three sites. The memorial will be erected at a cost of $2,000,000, the largest sum ever expended by the government on a monument of this kind. All designs so far advanced provide for an elaborate treatment of the memorial, suitable to the man whom it is to commemorate.

Indorsing the Potomac park site is the fine arts commission, composed of the leading architects and artists of the country, naturally giving this site the support of the art world in general. It was the fine arts commission which suggested Potomac park. The American Institute of Architects has also indorsed this site. The fine arts commission has prepared tentative plans for a memorial there.

The Potomac park site is favored by P. C. Adams, of Averill & Adams, well-known Washington architects, who believes that the fine arts commission selected this site only after the most careful examination of all others, and only after it had fully considered every phase of the question.

Should Be Arch or Building.

"The members of the commission agreed that the Lincoln memorial should be in line with the Grant memorial and the Washington monument," said Mr. Adams. "This, in my opinion, is the logical place for the memorial if it is to take the shape of an arch or a building.

"While Potomac park is comparatively unknown, and certainly is unappreciated at this time, yet the day will come when it will be one of the most popular parts of the city. The Lincoln memorial is to be erected not only for the present, but for future years."

Mrs. Mary F. Henderson was the first to propose Meridian Hill as a site. She has gained many adherents to her plan. She says that if the monument be placed there it will be of more good to more people than it would if placed in any other place in the District. She has proposed a large arch, which she thinks should span Sixteenth street, and thus form a link in the proposed Lincoln memorial road to Gettysburg.

Supports Meridian Hill.

E. W. Donn, architect, of the firm of Wood, Donn & Denning, designers of many government buildings, favors the Meridian Hill site, believing that the hill affords the noblest site in the entire city for a beautiful statue.

"A great memorial, stationed at the brow of the hill, would face the White House," he said. "An excellent view of the site can be obtained from the White House, looking up Sixteenth street. The elevation is good. It furnishes the one remaining good site in Washington for a monument."

W. G. Peter, of Marsh & Peter, favors the Potomac park site, and believes that too few people would get the benefit of the North Capitol street site. Were the memorial placed in Potomac park it would soon gain a world-wide reputation, he believes. The same view was expressed by Frank P. Milburn, of Milburn, Heister & Co., architects, who said his second choice would be the center of Lafayette square.

APPEAL TO VENERATION IN LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Maj. Hodgson Suggests Creation of "The Court of the Union."

"The court of the union."

"This is what the proposed memorial to Abraham Lincoln should be called," said Maj. F. S. Hodgson this afternoon, in discussing a suitable memorial according to his ideas for the martyred President.

"Provide a boulevard," he said, through the mall extending from the Capitol to the Monument. This to be flanked by columns surmounted with the statues of men who served in each army during the war. Let each state furnish a column and a statue of a distinguished son who served his state during the war. This would group the statues of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray, imparting the sentiment of a united country"

Not a Public Utility.

This form of a memorial Maj. Hodgson believes would be a memorial indeed and "not a public utility for the pleasure and convenience of the people, as would be the case in the event of deciding upon a highway to Gettysburg or Richmond.

"Each state," he said, "by contributing to the Court of the Union would reaffirm the devotion of its people to the welfare of the nation. The proceeding would be replete with fraternity, unity and patriotism; would have a value of importance in influencing the young from which our country must draw its future defenders. The completion of such a work could be celebrated by a gathering of people from every state to participate in impressive ceremonies conveying the lessons of 'liberty, equality and justice.' An annual gathering of people from all parts of the country might be held in Washington to celebrate the greatest blessing our citizens enjoy—a united country. As New Orleans has its Mardi Gras, so the National Capital might annually hold its 'Carnival of the Union.'

LINCOLN SHAFT ON POTOMAC.

Cullom Wins Fight for Site of $2,000,000 Memorial. 1512

Washington.—Senator Cullom has won his fight to have the proposed $2,000,000 Lincoln memorial established on the bank of the Potomac on the axis created by the Washington monument and the capitol. At a meeting of the Lincoln memorial commission Congressman Cannon of Illinois was defeated by a vote of 3 to 4 in an effort to make the Soldiers' Home the site. A motion in favor of Meridian hill also was defeated.

SENATE AGAIN FOR PROJECT.

The Senate today, at the request of Senator Cullom, passed without opposition a joint resolution to take the place of the concurrent resolution previously passed by the Senate approving the design and site selected for the Lincoln memorial. The joint resolution will, it is thought, as it requires the signature of the President to become law, make more certain the erection of the monument than would a concurrent resolution, which does not require the President's approval.

How Lincoln Would Have Laughed

He who looked with a genial eye on all the follies and ineptitudes of men, how he would have enjoyed the joke on himself which Congress has perpetrated. Mr. Bacon's Doric temple in Potomac Park will doubtless be correct archeologically and as beautiful as anything so dead, useless and alien can be, but why call it by the absurd name of "the Lincoln Memorial"? What is there about such a monument to remind one of Lincoln even tho it enshrines a gigantic statue of him in gilded bronze in place of the chryselephantine statue of Pallas Athene one would naturally expect to find there? Why should the Great Liberator be commemorated by an edifice characteristic of a people whose wisest men upheld the institution of slavery as natural, indispensable and eternal? If Lincoln had been trained for five years in Greek ideals as college students still are very likely he would not have ventured to assail an institution so ancient and respectable. Fortunately he never passed under the yoke of compulsory Greek. Why then should we impose it upon him now that he is dead?

If our architects insist upon looking to the past for a suitable style, surely Lincoln was more Gothic than Greek; a character complex, and unconventional, stoutly buttressed and lofty, with a gargoyl humor peeping out at unexpected places. But how can any of the traditional orders represent so original a genius? The first American, as he has been called, standing for that new type of manhood which the union of the streams of Puritan and Cavalier may produce upon this new continent, surely he is deserving of a form of architecture more American than that of the Parthenon and more modern than 2300 years ago.

When we touched upon this subject before (see "Lincoln as a Greek God" in THE INDEPENDENT, Feb. 8, 1912) some of our readers wrote to us: "What would you have? A log cabin?" Nothing better illustrates the hopeless attitude of mind now prevailing, the confusion of "architecture" with "archeology" because they begin with the same syllable. They say: "You tell us not to imitate the Greek. What, then, shall we imitate?" when the whole force of our argument was intended to prove that architecture was not necessarily one of the mimetic arts like acting and photography. With the new structural materials and the new modes of decoration now available the architect of the present day has an unprecedented opportunity for the display of creative genius. It almost is as tho an aboriginal artist who had been using charcoal and ocher for the pictures on his cave walls should suddenly be given the palette of modern painters. But no doubt being a troglodite he would throw away the new colors and go back to black and red.

Lincoln's forbears who built the log house were better architects than those who are now in control at Washington. They took the materials at hand and with no tools but ax and saw fashioned them into comely human habitations, suited to the time and place. But altho Lincoln was born in a log house he did not stay there; so our indigenous American architecture, altho it has no reason to be ashamed of its humble origin, should not remain in the log house stage any more than it should borrow European models, adapted to other modes of life and thought.

What do they think of this in Lincoln's own country? Read this resolution:

Whereas: Such a memorial has no connection historically, nor from the standpoint of democracy with the work of Abraham Lincoln, nor with his life, his country or his time; but suggests rather the age of Pericles of ancient Greek history. Therefore, be it here resolved by the Chapter of the American Institute of Architects from the State which gave to the nation Lincoln, that the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects emphatically protests against the adoption of such a memorial;

First: On the high ground of patriotism as expressed in the Declaration of Independence and Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, the essence of which is trust in the intelligence and high aspiration of the American people, which this design most strikingly fails to embody:

Second: Because it would not in any respect typify or represent to this nation or the nations of the world the underlying character and Americanism of Abraham Lincoln, but would declare the architectural poverty and sterility of America in assuming the necessity of our imitation of the classic style, and would also represent Lincoln as an Athenian type instead of being what he was, a true American.

Third: That it does not associate him with his great work as President of the United States during its stupendous struggle for unity and existence and therefore is not of historic significance.

But, of course, no attention was paid by Eastern architects to a protest from such a source. What do they know about art out in Illinois?

To be sure they raised Lincoln; they educated him, recognized his greatness, gave him his opportunity, and finally forced him upon a reluctant and contemptuous East, but they can't be expected, lacking as perhaps some of them do a Beaux Arts training, to know what manner of man he was and how he may be best commemorated.

So the President has signed the Bacon bill with his eagle quill and $2,000,000 of your money is to be spent in erecting a marble monument that will represent to posterity all too faithfully the architectural ideals of America in the twentieth century.

1-24-13

MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN IS URGED BY CANNON

Terms Washington, Emancipator, Lee and Davis Country's Four Greatest Men.

ATTACKS PLAN FOR ROAD

Mann Gives Notice Filibuster Against Bill Will Tie Up Legislation.

THE CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD BUREAU,
723 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W.. 1913
WASHINGTON, JAN. 24.

Washington, Lincoln, Lee and Jefferson Davis rank as the four greatest men in the history of our country, said Representative Cannon of Illinois in a speech in the House today. Mr. Cannon was not certain the order given should be preserved, and said he did not know but that Abraham Lincoln should be placed first.

The statement was made during a speech urging the erection in Washington of a Lincoln memorial. Mr. Cannon aroused the House to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and his passionate utterances brought applause from both sides of the chamber.

Representative Mann, minority leader, preceding Mr. Cannon, served notice that the opposition to the Lincoln memorial would have a stony road to travel in legislative matters as long as the Lincoln memorial bill was sidetracked by a filibuster. The bill will be taken up in the House next Wednesday.

FOUR GREAT CHARACTERS.

"Lincoln, Grant, Lee and Jefferson Davis were the four great characters of our civil war," said Mr. Cannon, "and at Lee's home we have Arlington, a national cemetery, the burial place of Union and confederate soldiers.

"Mr. Speaker, I stand as a representative from Illinois with the recollection of personal acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln, whom I as a young man knew," continued Mr. Cannon. "I loved him personally, I loved him for his character and for his magnificent services to humanity.

"It is a prostitution of that great man's name when it is proposed to use it as an argument for good roads. I am willing to assist toward their construction, but, with the great Washington monument standing a short distance away, is there a man in the sound of my voice, is there a man, north or south, that would purchase the construction of a roadway from here to Gettysburg or to Richmond, the price thereof being that you shall pull down the Washington monument?

FAME WILL LIVE.

"There are certain great characters that will live in the history of our country: First, Washington; second, Lincoln; a great general and a great man, Lee, third, patriotic as he saw his duty, and Jefferson Davis, fourth, performing a great duty as he saw it. A hundred years from now the ordinary reader will know their names, while the names of men now prominent in Congress will be unknown. When asked, 'Do you know of a Cannon who was for eight years speaker of the House?' the reader will reply: 'I do not know much about him. There was a man in Congress by the name of Cannon, and it was said that he had seventeen wives.' "

Mr. Cannon's reference was to a former delegate from Utah.

The prediction was made by Mr. Cannon that the time is near at hand when the Washington and Lincoln monuments, standing on one bank of the Potomac, will be connected by a memorial bridge with a suitable memorial to another great man, Lee, at the Lee mansion, a suitable heritage to America. He expressed the wish that before he passes out of Congress legislation be enacted assuring the erection of a suitable Lincoln memorial.

Washington Memorial to Lincoln--Purpose of Filibusters

1·25·13

Two Filibusters and—Lincoln.

It is certainly a shame and disgrace that the proposal to give the nation and the world an appropriate LINCOLN memorial should be treated as a political football, an opportunity to promote real estate booms, or a chance to boost the good roads movement. There are now, according to our Washington correspondent, two open, naked filibusters in the House in connection with the LINCOLN memorial bill; and there is no excuse for either.

We do not believe for a moment that anybody worthy of attention, North or South, is hostile to the idea of honoring LINCOLN. But while all are agreed that the memorial should fitly embody LINCOLN'S moral and intellectual greatness, there are many artists who deny that a Greek statue in a Greek temple would be at all fitting. It is right to ask that American art and genius be given a little time to submit designs and express the true LINCOLN, the democrat, the patient and practical statesman, the wise and kindly patriot.

The common sense of Congress should distinguish between honest criticism and either boosting or obstruction prompted by selfish motives. The first thing to do by way of honoring LINCOLN is to put aside folly, vanity and pelf, and treat the memorial question with dignity and sincerity. Rec. Herald. Jan 25. '13.

Northwestern Christian Advocate

February 5, 1913.

A LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

BY a generous majority the national House of Representatives last week passed the bill appropriating $2,000,000 for a Lincoln memorial temple at Washington. The plans reveal a great building of Grecian architecture designed to serve more distinctly as an object of display than to afford practical use for the public. The more restricted the line of greatness of an individual, the less difficulty is experienced in selecting a suitable memorial, as in the case of a general or an inventor. But when a man of Lincoln's breadth of greatness is considered, immediately a debate ensues, for no one architectural or art creation can adequately body forth the spirit of the man. Were no marble nor bronze nor canvas to yield to the creative skill of artist, we have this comfort: His monument is established in the hearts of all Americans, and as long as men love truth and patriotism and the life of unqualified sacrifice, the name of Lincoln will never die.

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A $2,000,000 MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN APPROVED

This commission approved the design of Henry Bacon for the magnificent memorial to the first martyred President, which is to stand in Potomac Park, Washington. Work on the memorial will begin next fall. Left to right, sitting, Ex-President Taft, Speaker Champ Clark, Former Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, Senator Martin, of Virginia, and "Uncle" Joe Cannon. In front, seated, Ex-Senator Cullom, of Illinois. In background, Col. Cosby, Superintendent Washington Parks, Henry Bacon, and H. Vale, Secretary to the Commission.

Leslies Weekly, June 26, 1913.

2-12-14

Work on Lincoln Classic Structure Is Begun at Washington With No Formal Ceremony—Structure to Be as Greek Fane

PILE TO COST $2,000,000

Omaha Sunday Bee 2-12-14

WASHINGTON — Today, Lincoln's Birthday, the first spadeful of earth was turned for the $2,000,000 classic memorial to him that is to be built in this city. The memorial will stand on the east bank of the Potomac, in Potomac park, and will face the former home of General Robert E. Lee, which stands at Arlington, on the west bank. The foundation must be completed in a year, and the memorial proper in three years from the time of the completion of the foundation. The contractors say they can easily keep well within the time limits, and that the memorial will be ready for formal dedication in 1917.

There were no special ceremonies today, this at the request of the Lincoln memorial commission, of which Prof. William H. Taft is chairman. The site was staked off early in the week, and machinery hauled to the ground in readiness for the beginning of active work. After the first earth had been turned today, the workmen at once began to sink one of the caissons. Work on a large scale cannot be begun until the contractors can install all of their working plant, which will take several weeks.

It is a matter of regret on the part of many people that there was not time for the arrangement of a formal program in connection with the actual commencement of building operations. When the time comes to dedicate the completed memorial, however, there will be a program. There will be a large military, naval and civic parade, and speeches will be made by prominent men, including the President of the United States.

The history of the Lincoln memorial project has been long and plentifully dotted with discouragements of various kinds. At times there was a lack of interest on the part of the public, and at other times the very enthusiasm of those leading the movement seemed to stand in the way of success.

Much difficulty was encountered in the selection of a suitable design, and several years were taken for this part of the work. Various propositions were also advanced as to a site. Insistent were those people who favored a memorial roadway between this city and Gettysburg battlefield, to be a national highway, after the idea of the Appian way, lined with imposing edifices of various kinds. So numerous were the advocates of this highway that at one time it looked as if it might be adopted.

Another proposition looked to a great memorial arch, on the top of the Sixteenth street hill, several miles north of the White House, the arch to be patterned after the great memorial arches of ancient Rome. A third plan was for a memorial building, smaller and less imposing than that finally selected, to stand at some point in the northern portion of the city, overlooking the downtown section from a high hill.

A score of places within the city were spoken of as appropriate for the location of a memorial, and the opponents and the proponents of these proposed sites prolonged the controversy through

Congress Takes Action

Finally Congress approved the plan providing for an architectural creation of appropriate size and design, non utilitarian, but expressive in its lines and significance of the character and public services of Lincoln. Then a specific project was chosen, and last of all a site was agreed upon.

For some time it looked as if the Lincoln memorial might be located at some point on Capitol hill, between the Capitol and the new Union station, and the arguments in favor of that location were pressed with much vigor. But the fine arts commission, which had the matter of site in charge, stood out strongly against that location and finally won their point.

The commission vote in favor of the Potomac park site was unanimous. This decision was accepted as the best that could be made. The comparative isolation of the Potomac park site, in the midst of a large area of undeveloped and vacant land, constituted a peculiar advantage, in the opinion of the commission. For a long distance in every direction the surroundings are free for such treatment as would best enhance the effect of the memorial.

Congress has created in that park a great area of land, raised well above the highest river floods and now awaiting development. By the ordinary operations of park improvement it will be a simple matter to raise in that area an eminence suited to the site of a great memorial, and to adorn and surround it by such landscape effects as shall give it beautiful support. The memorial is to stand on a foundation raised 45 feet above the level of the park, and the approaches are to be parked in the most beautiful manner known to landscape architecture.

Isolation Is Dignified

The deciding element in the selection of the Potomac park site was the belief that it was impossible to overestimate the importance of giving to a monument of the size and significance of the Lincoln memorial complete and undisputed domination over a large area, together with a certain dignified isolation from competing structures. This belief turned the committee against locating the memorial on Capitol hill, near the Capitol, the Library of Congress and the Union station.

By placing the memorial in Potomac park, it has the further advantage that it need not be so high as to bring it into competition with the Washington monument in order to make it visible from great distances, without obstruction by buildings erected on private property. It was held that a monumental structure standing in a broad plain surrounded by an amphitheater of hills is as widely seen and as impressive as one upon a hilltop. From the hills of the District of Columbia and of Virginia the constantly recurring views of the Lincoln memorial, seen in association with the Washington monument and the dome of the Capitol, will, it is asserted by the commission, be impressive in the highest degree.

The memorial will be modeled after an ancient Greek temple. The floor will be 45 feet above the present grade. First a circular terrace 1000 feet in diameter will be raised 11 feet above present grade, and on its outer edge will be planted four concentric rows of trees, leaving a plateau in the center 755 feet in diameter, which is greater than the length of the Capitol. In the center of this plateau, surrounded by a wide roadway and walks, will rise an eminence supporting a rectangular stone terrace wall 14 feet high, 256 feet long and 186 feet wide. On this rectangular terrace the memorial proper will be built, of Colorado yule marble. All the foundations of the steps, terraces, etc., will be built of concrete piling, and will go down to solid rock.

Statue to be Provided

The outside dimensions of the memorial will be 84x156 feet. The central hall, in which the statue of Lincoln will stand, will be 60x70 feet and 60 feet high. The statue will stand in the center of this hall, and on one wall will appear the Gettysburg address and on the opposite wall the second Lincoln inaugural address. Surrounding the walls enclosing the memorial will be a colonnade forming a symbol of the Union, with a column for every state in the Union in Lincoln's time. On the walls above the colonnade will be memorial festoons, one for each state in the Union at the present time.

The memorial will take rank at once as one of the world's most beautiful structures. It will mark practically the completion in this city of the work of erecting memorials to the great men of the civil war period, although General Meade is yet to be honored in that way.

The Grant memorial, to cost $250,000, is nearing completion. It stands in the botanic gardens, at the foot of Capitol hill, and, next to the Lincoln memorial and the Washington monument, will be the most expensive and impressive in the city. Statues are already standing to Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, Thomas, McPherson, McClellan, Hancock, Rawlins, Du Pont and Farragut.

Congress is soon to set aside money for statues to Jefferson and Hamilton. There are in the city statues to Washington, Marshall, LaFayette, Nathaniel Greene, Rochambeau, Von Steuben, Kosciusko, Pulaski, John Paul Jones, Jackson, Scott and Webster. The memorial to Lincoln will be the greatest of all.

Washington Memorial to Lincoln--Work begun Without Ceremony

2-12-14

MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN BEGUN AT WASHINGTON

Cullom's Successor on Commission Breaks Ground With Tribute to Martyr.

HELD GREATEST AMERICAN

Kentuckian Says Slain President Honored Is Enthroned in South's Hearts.

THE CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD BUREAU,
723 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, FEB. 12. 1914

With the excavation of a spadeful of earth in Potomac Park the first step was taken today toward erecting a memorial of pure white marble to Abraham Lincoln on the banks of the Potomac River near the Washington monument.

A group of men and women braved the intense cold and stood with bowed heads within a few yards of the freezing river as the ground was broken for the great $2,000,000 structure.

"This great memorial will show that Lincoln is regarded now as the greatest of all Americans," said former Senator J. C. S. Blackburn in opening the brief exercises, "and that he is so held by the South as well as the North. We let the country know that this great work has been begun and will be carried on steadily to completion."

Mr. Blackburn, who was an officer in the confederate army, is a Kentuckian and holds ex-Senator Cullom's old place on the memorial commission.

FORMAL CEREMONIES LATER.

Henry Bacon, designer of the structure; Mr. Blackburn and M. F. Comer, who will have charge of building the foundation, turned a few spadefuls of earth after the ex-senator's short speech and the exercises were over. Elaborate formal ceremonies will be held at the laying of the corner stone.

Among those present at the breaking of ground were Colonel W. W. Harts, engineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, who will have general charge of the erection of the memorial; Lieutenant J. A. O'Connor, U. S. A., who will assist him; H. A. Valle, secretary of the memorial commission; John F. Buethune, its executive clerk, and Henry Bacon.

LINCOLN HONORED IN CONGRESS.

In Congress Lincoln's birthday was celebrated with informal ceermonies. Representative Fess of Ohio, among the foremost orators of the House, was given unanimous consent to speak before his colleagues for an hour, eulogizing the life and achievements of Linocln.

In the Senate, on motion of Senator Kenyon, Senator Bradley of Kentucky read Lincoln's Gettysburg address. Afterward Senator Overman of North Carolina moved that the Senate adjourn in memory to the martyred President.

The day's celebration had a deeper significance than usual in Washington because Ford's Theater, where Lincoln was assassinated, and the "Lincoln toyshop," where Lincoln, with his little son Tad, sought relief from the cares of the civil war in play with lead soldiers, will be torn down before the capital again observes the birth of Lincoln. On the site of these structures modern office buildings will be erected.

VIEW OF THE MEMORIAL.

The Potomac Park memorial to Lincoln will be composed of four features—a statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg speech, a memorial of his second inaugural address and a symbol of the United States which he preserved.

Surrounding walls inclosing these memorials to the man is planned a colonnade forming a symbol of the Union, each column representing a state—thirty-six in all—one for each existing at the time of Lincoln's death. On the walls above the colonnade, supported at intervals by eagles, will be forty-eight memorial festoons, one for each state now existing.

The members of the memorial commission are William H. Taft, chairman; Joseph C. S. Blackburn, appointed to fill the vacancy left by the death of Shelby M. Cullom; Joseph G. Cannon, George Peabody Wetmore, Samuel Walker McCall, Champ Clark and Thomas S. Martin.

Albany Journal,
Feb. 12, 1914.

One feels, therefore, that it would be supererogatory, presumptuous even, to add something to all that has been written. Surely nothing can be said that was not said before, and better than most of us that have come later could say it.

The life of Lincoln is for all time an example of integrity, patriotism, manly strength and human kindness.

To be likened to him is an ambition which those who may be nearest worthy of its realization steadfastly put aside, feeling that it is due to his memory that he be left a lone, towering figure in the history of his country.

But it is the privilege of all Americans to use their best efforts to follow in the course of loyal Americanism, of devotion to country, of adherence to the fundamental principles of this Republic, which he pursued.

Haven't you always been glad that Abraham Lincoln did not slip over the border without first learning the truth about that one little speech he made at Gettysburg that was destined to live long in the minds and the hearts of all who heard it and then to pass on all over the world?

For it is said that when he began to speak to the thousands who were expecting to hear something brilliant, eloquent and strong, the extraordinary, gaunt apparition impressed them first, then the queer, high, uncertain voice; and a suppressed yet quite apparent titter caught the throng for a brief second or so, then faded away. Of course the President understood, for he felt that the few words, carefully written as they had been, were colorless and dead and that they would fall from his lips without ever reaching out to the gathered throngs.

But he calmly went on, the high voice dropping down and gaining the best of its power and dignity. It was all over in a very brief while, and when the last word had trailed away, the glory and forcefulness that had been his while speaking lapsed into the old-time disappointing appearance and he sat down.

Not a sound came from the great assembly that only a few moments before had rung with the heartiest of applause of Edward Everett whose clear, cultivated voice had just died away after a speech that had held it in fascination for two steady hours.

No hand was raised in applause, no recognition at all except for a suppressed murmur of something that passed along, to be answered by a throb of pain in the great heart of the man who bitterly felt the sting of a failure so pronounced that his countrymen would not respond with even a little half-hearted applause.

He had expected failure, but not silence; and when the ceremonies were over and Mr. Everett started to congratulate him, he got no further than the two words, "Your speech," when the President, with a flash of his kindly smile, urged him not to talk about his speech, only pausing to say it was not the first time he had felt that his dignity ought not to permit him to be a public speaker. And he shook his head in deprecation when Mr. Everett assured him that he would be proud indeed if he might flatter himself that he had said as much in his speech of two hours as had been put in those words that had been uttered in a few brief minutes.

He returned to Washington that day, but thoughts of that quiet multitude lingered depressingly in mind all the day after, and the chagrin of his failure haunted him, for he did not believe the flattering words in the newspapers.

And—but a story has been told of the first light that sifted through the darkness of his disappointment and made him understand that his speech reached home and the great why for the strange silence. It must be true, for it is characteristic of all that he did on his wonderful road to simple greatness.

As the story runs, the day after the speech and when the chagrin of that suggestive silence was eating away the strongest, he walked away from the pressing worry and work into the outskirts of the city. Suddenly a boy of 15 years or so stumbled against him, and the President reached out his long arm to keep the lad from falling. Impatiently and a bit insolently, the boy blurted out his anger at the big man who had wanted "all of the public highway, and—" As the President looked rather closely, he observed that the boy's blue eyes were blinded by tears and that his sentence had ended in a sob. It would not have been Lincoln had he not forgotten the impetuous words and remembered that he was but a child, and in trouble. After a few words, the big man inquired what was wrong with the world. Then the boy—a young Southerner, he was—began to abuse the whole government, President and all. But at last his tirade was over and he told that he was looking for a lawyer; that his brother, a captain in the Confederate army, lay wounded, probably dying, in the prison hospital down the street and was desperately anxious to make his will, that his little all might go to the girl who was to have been his wife if things had gone well.

The President put his hand on the boy's head and assured him that as he was something of a lawyer himself he thought he could manage the will. So down the street they went to the hospital where the young life was slowly going out. The captain was not much more than a boy himself, and when the brief little will had been drawn, he frankly told his lawyer-friend that he liked him and asked for his name. The response did not mean very much, only to make the young officer ask if possibly he was related to the President. Not guessing, from the off-hand reply, he went on to tell that, though a Southerner himself and deeply devoted to the cause for which he reckoned he would have to die, he mightily admired the President. And then he asked if he had read the speech Lincoln made at Gettysburg. Being assured that he had not, the enthusiastic young officer told him that all the men in his family had been orators, and he knew a good speech when he read it, and as for that brief Gettysburg speech, it was certain to live. Why, his sister had only that morning been talking with a senator who had heard the words himself, and had seen the thousands so mightily impressed that they were held in silence because they felt it a sacrilege to break into applause.

And somehow, the President understood that his speech had not been a failure.

As for the officer, he said that as he read it, all the bitterness faded away and he would like, for once, to place his hand in the grasp of a man who could make a speech like that, that would betray nothing but love for both sides, yet was so impressive, from beginning to end, that reverent silence told its eloquent story. That he counted "the perfect tribute."

And his hand rested, briefly, just where he wished; then he quietly drifted out to the other shore.

Possibly it is rather presumptuous to go over the ground of that Gettysburg speech, which has been covered time and time again. But does ever anyone tire of the Lincoln stories, though repeated until every word is familiar?

FRANCESCA.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL GROUND BROKEN

Washington, Feb. 12.—Ground was broken to-day, the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, for the Lincoln memorial, a $2,000,000 structure, the purpose of whose designers is that it shall stand through time as an example of the best in architecture and sculpture that this age could produce.

There was no formal ceremony connected with the beginning of the work for the reason that there was not sufficient time between the completion of the details of signing the contracts and the birthday anniversary of the martyred President to arrange a program of sufficient excellence to mark the opening of a work of such magnitude and sentimental importance. So it was decided to let the ceremonies go over until the laying of the cornerstone. Former President Taft, chairman of the Lincoln memorial commission, did not come to the city to see the work start.

The site for the memorial is in Potomac park on an "axis," planned more than a century ago, at one end of which is the capitol, the monument of the government; and at the other, more than a mile to the west, the Washington monument.

Still farther to the west will be the Lincoln memorial, where it will have a relation with the capitol and the Washington monument that would be impossible on any other site, and will be closely related also with Arlington cemetery where those who fought for the Union are buried. It is planned to have, some day, a memorial bridge linking the Lincoln memorial with Arlington.

The design of the memorial is the work of Henry Bacon, a New York architect, approved by the memorial commission. His idea was that the memorial to Lincoln should be composed of four features—a statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg speech, a memorial of his second inaugural address, and a symbol of the United States which he preserved. Each feature will be related to the others by means of design and position and each will be so arranged that it will become an integral part of the whole in order to attain unity and simplicity in the monument. Each feature is meant to impress the beholder with its greatest force and this it is sought to accomplish by means of isolation, though not to the extent of impairing the relation of each feature to the others.

The most important single object will be the statue of Lincoln, the plan being for a seated figure placed well in the background of the largest chamber. The sculptor has not yet been selected. This chamber will be unoccupied by any other object that might detract from the effectiveness of the statue and the visitor will be alone with it.

The smaller halls at each side of the central chamber each will contain a memorial, one of the Gettysburg address and the other of the inaugural address, in bronze letters on monumental tablets, while adjacent low reliefs will relate in allegory Lincoln's qualities as evidenced by those speeches.

While these memorials will be seen from any part of the hall they are to be partly screened from the central chamber by means of a row of Ionic columns.

Surrounding the walls enclosing these memorials to the man is planned a colonnade forming a symbol of the Union, each column representing a state—36 in all—one for each existing at the time of Lincoln's death. On the walls above the colonnade supported at intervals by eagles will be 48 memorial festoons, one for each state now existing.

By means of terraces the ground on which the memorial will stand will be raised until the building itself will be 45 feet higher than the present grade. First a circular terrace 1,000 feet in diameter will be raised 11 feet above the present grade and on its outer edge will be planted four concentric rows of trees, leaving in the center a plateau 755 feet in diameter —greater than the length of the capitol. In the center of this plateau surrounded by wide roadway and walks will rise an eminence supporting a stone terrace wall 14 feet high, 256 feet long, and 186 feet wide. On this terrace will stand the memorial building of white marble, its lines of pure Greek beauty reflected in the waters of the lagoon at the foot of the broad steps.

The movement for this Lincoln memorial was started in 1902 by the late Senator Cullom of Illinois, Lincoln's friend, who died only a few weeks ago, just too soon to enable him to see the fruition of his purpose. From 1902 until last year the plan was in progress, final action having been taken under another bill introduced by Senator Cullom in 1910. Various suggestions as to [illegible]orm the memorial should take [illegible]ere submitted and considered, among them an arch on Meridian Hill, a memorial at Fort Stevens, a memorial bridge to connect Potomac park with Arlington cemetery, and a government road to Gettysburg. At times there was considerable feeling displayed in the controversy.

It is notable that the site finally selected by the commission of fine arts, the memorial commission and Congress itself, is the one first recommended by the park commission under the act of 1902. Many of the objections made at that time to the site have passed with the years. The city had not developed so far in that direction at that time, the site was not so easily accessible and the ground was much lower and more swampy.

The members of the Lincoln memorial commission are William H. Taft, chairman; Joseph C. S. Blackburn, recently appointed to fill the vacancy left by the death of Shelby M. Cullom, Joseph G. Cannon, George Peabody Wetmore, Samuel Walker McCall, Champ Clark and Thomas S. Martin.

All Has Been Said.

Fifty-five years ago to-day, when Abraham Lincoln was celebrating his fiftieth birthday and was within six years of his death, he was so little known to fame that he did not appear among the biographical books of the day. Two books of 1860, surveying the field of some 50 "representative living men" named him only once, casually in connection with the Douglas debate.

At the beginning of his first presidential term some impromptu biographical sketches appeared, mostly in pamphlet form, but it was not until after his assassination in 1865 that the flood of Lincoln literature began. It continued for half a century at the rate of nearly a score of books a year, including every available word of Lincoln's own writings.

To-day, if Lincoln were granted 24 years on earth to complete the Biblical allotment of three score and ten, he would have to devote most of his life's extension to reading if he sought to review all that has been written of him. There are to-day nearly 1,000 books and pamphlets which have appeared as distinct issues, relating to the life of Lincoln. Scores of them are in foreign languages—French, German, Italian, Japanese and Modern Greek—which Lincoln would never be able to read at all. There are also more than 1,000 title entries of articles in magazines, covering every phase of his life and character; but he would search almost in vain for traces of that hostile criticism which he read of himself in his day, so great is the mass of appreciation.

1-29-1915

Lay Cornerstone of Lincoln Memorial

Celebrations Are Held in Many Cities

Washington, Friday—The laying of the corner stone of the Lincoln Memorial in Potomac Park, special exercises in all schools and sessions by the Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic organizations today marked the observance in the national capital of the 106th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

Resident Commissioner J. C. S. Blackburn of the memorial commission and Col W. W. Harts represented the government at the corner stone laying. There were placed in the stone doucments bearing the signatures of the members of the sixty third congress; an auto blograph of the war president presented by Robert Todd Lincoln, specimens of the currency now in use, a copy of the constitution and other papers.

Members of congress who were present when Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg speech spoke at the capitol today. The occasion was especially observed in the colored schools and churches where the emancipator of the race was lauded in speech and song.

Exercises in Philadelphia

Philadelphia, Pa., Friday —Patriotic exercises, banquets, luncheons and other observances, both formal and informal, by clubs political and fraternal organizations and women's societies in this city, marked today, the 106th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. This is a legal holiday in the state of Pennsylvania and the banks and stock exchange were closed.

The most notable event was staged this afternoon at ndependance hall, when an exchange of flags took place between Philadelphia and the state of Kansas. The flags exchanged were made by hand by the Daughters of Revolution in Kansas and Philadelphia.

Today marks the 54th anniversary of the admission of the state of Kansas to the union.

New York Observes Day.

New York Friday — New York is today paying its annual tribute at the shrine of Abraham Lincoln. Most of the city is observing the day as a holiday. Numerous public celebrations were held.

MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN AS IT

Only Huge Foundations Have Been Built at This Time

James Bryant 2-17-15

Washington, D. C., February 3, 1915.

What does the Lincoln Memorial Temple look like to-day? One year ago the dedication of the temple took place. William H. Taft, in the presecne of the Lincoln memorial commission and a number of spectators, turned the first spadeful of earth on the designated site in Potomac Park. That wae on the 12th of February, Lincoln's birthday.

On the 27th the actual work was begun. Now comes the anniversary of the temple's construction. There will be no celebration this year. Yet the anniversary marks the beginning of the work on the superstructure. The foundations have been finished.

The first thing that strikes the imagination of the pilgrim to the unfinished temple is the paradoxical nature of the foundations. No layman, examining the work thus far done, can convince himself hut that it is the superstructure of the temple, for a mass of concrete and steel rises high above ground—rises to the height of a fair-sized building. Yet all that is visible now will be beneath the earth when the temple is finished.

And the explanation is simple.

* * *

One million cubic feet of earth, forming an artificial hill, will be dumped around the foundations of the building. The concrete and steel flooring is now many feet above the spot where it should be. This work, however, will be done later. It is purely ornamental, for the construction of the foundation is such that (quoting the words of one of the engineers) "you could sweep all the earth away with a hroom and the temple would stand."

February 27 will see the completion of the foundation of the temple. One year was the estimated time necessary for the construction of the building, and it has proved to he correct. Col. W. W. Harts, secretary to the commission and superintendent of public buildings and grounds declared recently that there had not been a single hitch in the work.

"If the work on the superetructure progresses as satisfactorily as the work on the foundation," he declared recently, "there will be no reason for complaint."

After the pilgrim has grown accustomed to the notion that the foundations aren't really the superstructure, his attention is attracted by the apparent chaos which exists. Scaffolding, heavy timber, ropes, scraps of iron and the odds and ends are everywhere.

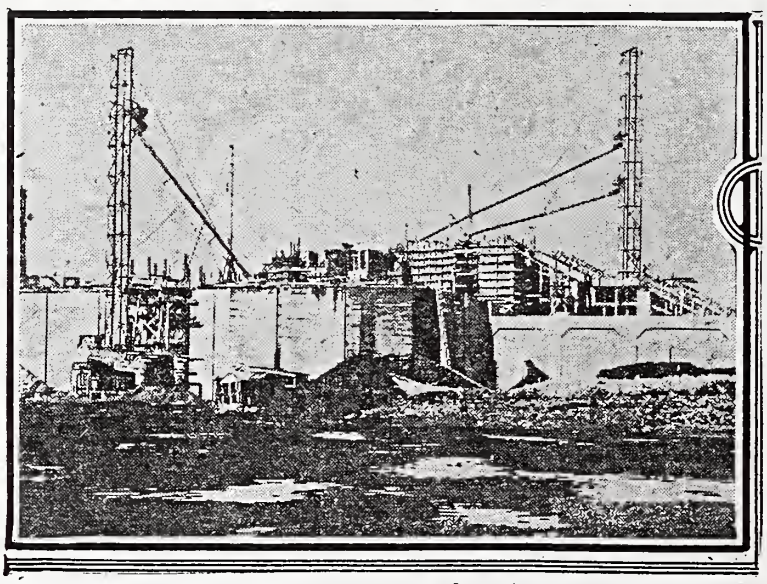
Workmen move around apparently without a definite plan. It is thus when a project is nearing completion. Only the trained eye of an engineer sees that this is simply the "clean-up." Behind the hulding are mighty blocks of marble —Colorado-Yule marble, which has been arriving since the work on the Lincoln Memorial began.

To drive these huge cylinders into the earth, blocks of concrete were used. Cranes swung the blocks on top of the cylinders. The weight was increased until the steel slowly began to sink into the earth. Visitors gathered to watch this work and, according to report, the betting element found a diversion almost as exciting ae a horse race.

Thirty tons of concrete hlocks would he piled upon one of the cylinders. The one next to it, with half that weight atop it, would he slowly and methodically sinking. It appeared to be a sure bet that the cylinder with the lesser weight would reach its destination first. Then, suddenly, the cylinder which had hitherto been immovahle would start to descend. Faster and faster it would drop until it was out of sight while its brother, across the way, would still he disappearing with the deliberate dignity of a freight elevator.

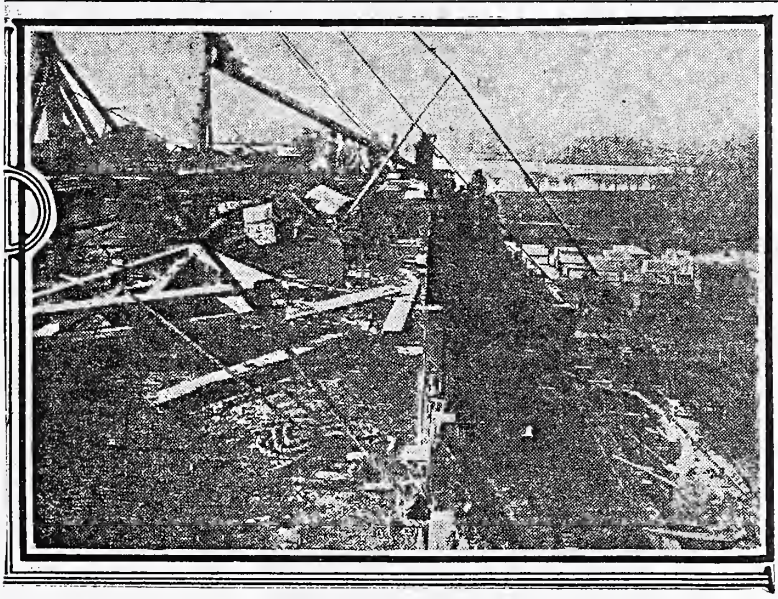
Out of the 122 cylinders (suhterranean pillars of the temple, they really are) only one caused any trouble. This one had sank to a considerable distance when it came in contact with an ancient and obdurate group of logs, the piling of some ancient wharf. The cylinder wae diverted and was removed. Then the whole operation wae repeated.

Col. Harts, who, hesides being a first-class engineer, also possesses a knack



VIEW OF COMPLETED FOUNDATION. ALL THIS WILL BE UNDER GROUND

STANDS TO-DAY IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL



VIEW FROM TOP OF CONSTRUCTION WORK—MARBLE SLABS IN MIDDLE DISTANCE

Three Years Are Asked For Completion of the Work

of expression, used one phrase which carried the nub of the idea.

"It was like cutting biscuits," he remarked. "The concrete blocks were the housewife's hand, the cylinders were the biscuit cutters and the earth was the dough."

He added with a smile:

"However, there is one difference. The housewife is not required to dig out her dough after she has cut it."

"What about the possibility of finding water?" was asked. It was generally agreed before the project began that water might delay the work.

"We had prepared for that," replied Col. Harts, "but fortunately we were not called upon for our reserves. Air pressure was to have been used to force out the water, but we found that this was unnecessary."

After the tubes had been sunk to the point where they struck solid rock, holes averaging two feet in depth were blasted. Into these holes the ends of the tubes were fitted, the rock forming a foundation that will last after the temple itself has succumbed to the warfare of time and weather.

Before the actual bed rock was reached it was necessary to drive the steel tubes through softer rock—"rotten granite" it is termed. Then there was lowered into each hololw cylinder a supporting frame consisting of twelve steel rods bound together by a spiral of twisted wire which was fastened to each rod. The ends of these rods were to project above the top of the cylinder. Concrete was poured into the hollow tubes and the first step in the work was complete.

That the foundation of the building will live up to the expectations of the various government experts may be assumed, since every bit of material and work was rigidly investigated by government inspectors.

This is the Lincoln Memorial Temple as it is to-day. Three more years will pass before the ornate superstructure and the statue will become realities. Now for a glimpse into the future.

"When the Lincoln Memorial is completed," said Col. Harts, "the people of the United States will possess one of the most beautiful monuments in the world. Not only that but the memorial will be unique in that it will be absolutely without utilitarian value. Most memorials in this country have some use—libraries homes, parks and the like. The Lincoln Memorial is a beautiful shrine."

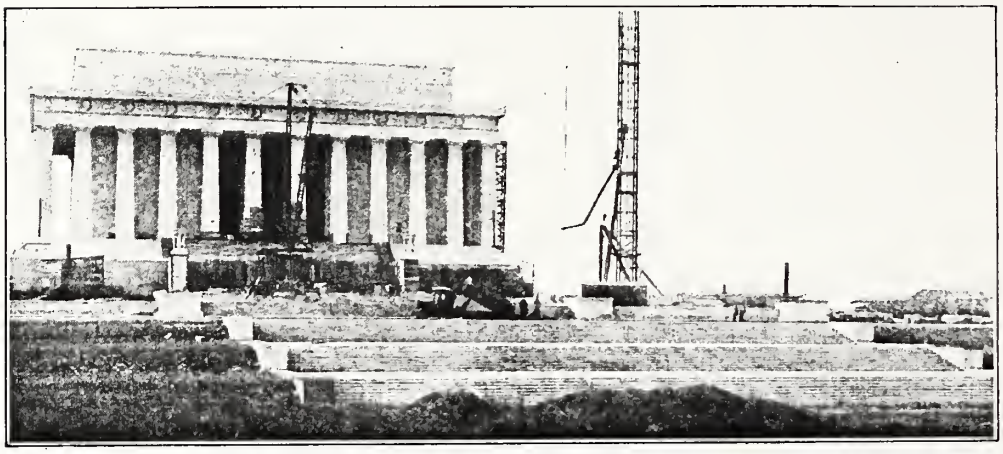
The temple will be windowless. It will be lighted after the fashion of the buildings of ancient Greece, the daylight streaming in between the pillars. At night modern improvements will be permitted. A system of electric lighting whereby the globes are concealed is to be installed.

The only thing in the temple will be the statue of Lincoln, cast heroic size, which will face the main entrance.

Whether the statue will show the great emancipator standing or sitting is not yet definitely known. It is thought that the latter pose will be favored by the fine arts commission. The statue will be made of poured bronze.

All that is to come. To-day the memorial hardly gives a suggestion of the beauty which is of the future. The first anniversary of the memorial finds everything in the condition which the builders hoped for and all of the difficulties in the first stage of the project successfully over come.

IN MEMORY OF THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR



THE FINISHING TOUCHES ON THIS MAGNIFICENT $3,000,000 MEMORIAL TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN ARE NOW BEING ADMINISTERED IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS year, which marks the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, will witness the completion and dedication of the magnificent memorial in honor of the Great Emancipator in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. The memorial, which will cost $3,000,000, is at the river-side extremity of the axis passing through the National Capitol and the Washington Monument. It contains a colossal statue of Honest Abe, flanked by panels bearing his Gettysburg and Second Inaugural addresses.

The superstructure of the building is patterned after the style of the Parthenon at Athens and will be of white Colorado marble, surrounded by thirty-six massive marble columns.

In This Unpretentious Building in the National Capital Lincoln Passed Away After Being Shot by John Wilkes Booth

This massive structure will be in striking contrast to an unpretentious brick building some three miles distant, abandoned save for the thousands of visitors that annually migrate to the spot, where Lincoln breathed his last after being shot by John Wilkes Booth on April 15, 1865. This building, known as the Tenth Street dwelling, is located in the heart of the capital, and is immediately across the street from Ford's Theater, where Lincoln was shot.

Illustrated World, June, 1919.

5-30-22

AT SHRINE OF LINCOLN

GRATEFUL NATION PAYS TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF "EMANCIPATOR."

While Thousands Look on President Harding Accepts, in His Country's Name, the Memorial Beside the Potomac.

LINCOLN.

He was Faith, Patience and Courage, with his head above the clouds, unmoved by the storms which raged about his feet.

He rose to colossal stature in a day of imperiled union.

His surpassing compensation would have been in living, to have his ten thousand sorrows dissipated in the rejoicing of a succeeding half-century.

How it would comfort his great soul to know that the states in the Southland join sincerely in honoring him and have twice, since his day, joined with all the fervor of his own great heart in defending the flag!

His great American heart would be aglow to note how resolutely we are going on, always on, always working to the fulfillment of the destiny of the world's greatest republic.—*From President Harding's address, accepting the Lincoln Memorial.*

(By the Associated Press.) 1922

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A nation's tribute to its glorious dead reached its climax today at the dedication of the memorial erected beside the Potomac to Abraham Lincoln by his grateful countrymen.

An ex-President headed the commission which lavished endless thought on making this stone emblem of American gratitude worthy of the man whose memory it will perpetuate for Americans always. The President accepted the work in the nation's name.

Spread across the wide terraces, lawns and circling driveways that have been wrought to give the memorial building a setting were thousands of Americans. The most distinguished men in this country and from foreign lands also came to pay their homage at this new shrine of democratic liberty. Close about were gathered the men who today hold in their hands the destinies of that government "of the people, for the people and by the people," which Lincoln gave his life to maintain, but behind these, over a mile-wide sweep of the mall and clear away to the base of Washington monument, a mile distant from the memorial, were the common folk from whom Lincoln came and for whom he toiled endlessly until he was cut down by an assassin's bullet.

G. A. R. IN THE FOREGROUND.

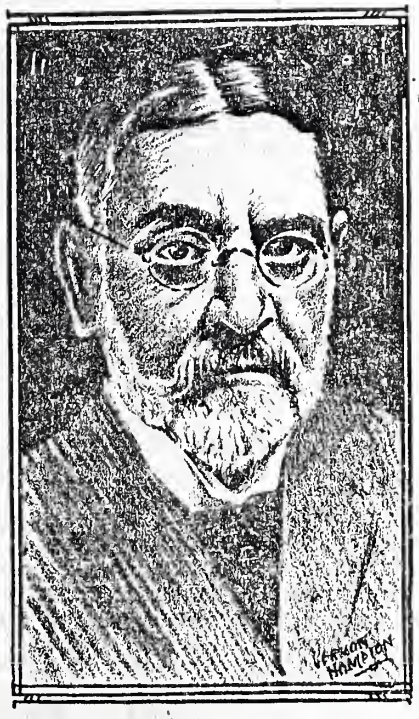
Foremost among the men who gathered at this culminating ceremony of Decoration day, were the aged veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, men who at Lincoln's call put aside their citizenship for a little while for the blue of the army uniforms and fought out the question of the American nationality as one people under one government.

The uniforms of the veterans and of the military attaches and marines who guarded and patrolled the pathways through the great throng, were the only signs today of military life except that the officers and men of the British flagship Raleigh, now at Washington Navy Yard, were mingled with the thousands of Americans who stood to hear what ex-President Taft and President Harding had to say.

The speakers' rostrum was at the head of the wide stairway that leads to the square, marble bulk of the memorial where the statue of Lincoln is the only occupant of the stately chamber that houses it. Below stretched the great crowd, and the amplifiers from the roof of the memorial carried the words of the speakers far across to the wooded sweeps of lawn on either hand that reach toward the monument to Washington and toward the looming bulk of the Capitol in the far distance beyond.

IN A CHARACTERISTIC POSE.

The statue shows Lincoln in the pose and with the expression that have long been endeared to American hearts. It is cut from a solid block of Georgia marble, and from the base of the statue itself to the head of the seated figure is nearly twenty feet. Above the statue on the back wall of the memorial runs the simple legend that tells of the greatness of this man and of the love his countrymen, North and South alike, have come to bear his memory.



ROBERT TODD LINCOLN, NOW 79 YEARS OLD, THE PRESIDENT'S ONLY SURVIVING SON, WAS THE HONORED GUEST AT THE DEDICATION.

The sculptor has seen Lincoln, as Lincoln's son, come here today despite age and infirmities to attend the impressive ceremonies, often must have seen him in life when he sank back in his heavy chair at his desk in the White House and brooded over the havoc that civil war would make. The figure is relaxed with arms outspread on the arms of the chair; the wide shoulders are pressed back for support, but the head is erect, and the quiet, gaunt, deeply lined face is but the setting of the brooding eyes looking thoughtfully, almost in sorrow and pity over the memories of the scenes they witnessed, of the sorrows they knew.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

OTHERS TAKE PART IN CEREMONY.

There were others who participated in the ceremonies besides Chief Justice Taft and President Harding. There was a little handful of veterans who, solemnly and with full ritual, dedicated the colors in honor of this dead leader. There also was Dr. Robert R. Moton, to speak for the negroes of America, to whom Lincoln gave freedom, and there was Edwin Markham, who read a poem of his own written to commemorate this day.

But aside from these, the tribute to Lincoln was rendered by the great mass of simple Americans who had toiled early in the day to places of vantage about the memorial to take their silent part in the solemn transfer of the marble temple from the keeping of those who built it for America to those who will guard it and preserve it for America and pass it on to Americans to come.

HARDING IN REVERENT MOOD.

Tribute to "Greatest of Presidents" Marks Speech of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—"Maintained union and nationality," rather than "emancipation" was declared to be the supreme chapter in American history by President Harding in his address accepting the Lincoln Memorial in behalf of the American people. Lincoln would have compromised with slavery, Mr. Harding declared, while cleaving to his great purpose—the maintenance of the "inheritance handed down by the founding fathers."

Declaring that the new memorial was fittingly placed near the towering spire of the Washington monument, Mr. Harding said that Washington, the founder, and Lincoln, ~~the savior,~~ "offered outstanding proof that a representative popular government, constitutionally founded, can find its own way to salvation and accomplishment."

SPOKE AS REVERENT AMERICAN.

The President said, in part:

"Somehow my emotions incline me to speak simply as a reverent and grateful American rather than one in official responsibility. I am thus inclined because the true measure of Lincoln is in his place today in the heart of American citizenship, though near half a century has passed since his colossal service and his martyrdom.

"In every moment of peril, in every hour of discouragement, whenever the clouds gather, there is the image of Lincoln to rivet our hopes and to renew our faith. Whenever there is a glow of triumph over national achievement there comes the reminder that but for Lincoln's heroic and unalterable faith in the union, these triumphs could not have been.

"WOULD HAVE COMPROMISED."

"The supreme chapter in history is not emancipation, though that achievement would have exalted Lincoln throughout all the ages. The simple truth is that Lincoln, recognizing an established order, would have compromised with the slavery that existed, if he could have halted its extension. Hating human slavery as he did, he doubtless believed in its ultimate abolition

through the developing conscience of the American people, but he would have been the last man in the republic to resort to arms to effect its abolition. Emancipation was a means to the great end—maintained union and nationality. Here was the great purpose, here the towering hope, here the supreme faith. He treasured the inheritance handed down by the founding fathers, the ark of the covenant wrought through their heroic sacrifices, and builded in their inspired genius. The union must be preserved. It was the central thought, the unalterable purpose, the unyielding intent, the foundation of faith. It was worth every sacrifice, justified every cost, steeled the heart to sanction every crimsoned tide of blood.

"Here was the great experiment—popular government and constitutional union—menaced by greed expressed in human chattels. With the greed restricted and unthreatening, he could temporize. When it challenged federal authority and threatened the union, it pronounced its own doom.

"RECOGNIZED ALL VIEWPOINTS."

"He believed in maintaining inviolate the rights of the states, but he believed no less firmly in the perpetuity of the union of the states. The union, having been contracted, could not be dissolved except by consent of all parties to the contract. He recognized the conflicting viewpoints, differing policies and controverted questions. But there were constitutional methods of settlement and these must be employed.

"In the first inaugural address he stressed the great general principle that:

"'In our constitutional controversies we divide into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the government must cease.'

"Here spoke the statesman, proclaiming deliberate public opinion as the supreme power of civilization, easily to be written into law when conviction should command. It ought to be tonic to the waning confidence of those of today who grow impatient that emphasized minority views are not hurried into the majority expressions of the republic. Deliberate public opinion never fails.

NOT ENEMIES, BUT FRIENDS.

"Later, closing his first inaugural, when anxiety gripped the nation, there spoke the generous, forgiving, sympathetic man of undaunted faith:

"'I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the union, when again touched, as they surely will be, by the better angels of our nature.'

"But he appealed in vain. Passion was aflame and war was made the arbiter. Americans fought Americans with equal courage and valor. There was an ambiguity in the constitution, which only a baptism in blood could efface. One may only speculate on what another might have done, but fate seems to have summoned the one great hero best fitted to lead to the union's salvation.

"His faith was inspiring, his resolution commanding, his sympathy reassuring, his simplicity enlisting, his patience unfailing. He was Faith, Patience and Courage, with his head above the clouds, unmoved by the storms which raged about his feet.

"DRANK FROM BITTER CUP."

"No leader was ever more unsparingly criticized or more bitterly assailed. He was lashed by angry tongues and ridiculed in press and speech until he drank from as bitter a cup as was ever put to human lips, but his faith was unshaken and his patience never exhausted. Some one sent me recently an illumined and framed quotation which fell from his lips when the storm of criticism was at its height:

"'If I were trying to read,' he said, 'much less answer, all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do the best I know how, the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing it to the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me will not amount to anything. If the end brings me out all wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.'

"He knew, of course, before the assassin robbed him of fuller realization, that the end was bringing him out all right. He knew when swords were sheathed and guns laid down, that the union he saved was riveted anew and made forever indissoluble. He knew that in the great crucible of fire and blood the dross had been burned from the misdirected patriotism of seceding states and the pure gold restored to shining stars in dear Old Glory again. He knew he had freed a race of bondmen and had given to the world the costly proof of the perpetuity of the American union."

"But I cannot restrain the wish that he might somehow know of the monuments to his memory throughout the world, and that we are dedicating today, on behalf of a grateful nation, this matchless memorial, whose forty-eight columns, representing forty-eight states in the concord of union, testify that the 'end brought him out all right.'

"HE WAS NO SUPERMAN."

"He rose to colossal stature in a day of imperiled union. He first appealed, and then commanded, and left the union secure and the nation supreme. His was a leadership for a great crisis, made loftier because of the inherent righteousness of his cause and the sublimity of his own faith. Washington inspired belief in the republic in his heroic beginning. Lincoln proved its quality in the heroic preservation.

"Abraham Lincoln was no superman. Like the great Washington, whose monumental shaft towers nearby as a fit companion to the memorial we dedicate today, the two testifying the grateful love of all Americans to founder and savior—like Washington, Lincoln was a very natural human being, with the frailties mixed with the virtues of humanity. There are neither supermen nor demi-gods in the government of kingdoms, empires or republics. It will be better for our conception of government and it institutions if we will understand this fact.

"It is vastly greater than finding the superman if we justify the confidence that our institutions are capable of bringing into authority, in time of stress, men big enough and strong enough to meet all demands.

"Washington and Lincoln offered outstanding proof that a representative popular government, constitutionally founded, can find its own way to salvation and accomplishment. In the very beginning our American democracy turned to Washington, the aristocrat, for leadership in revolution, and the greater task of founding permanent institutions. The wisdom of Washington and Jefferson and Hamilton and Franklin was proved when Lincoln, the child of privation, of hardship, of barren environment and meager opportunity, rose to unquestioned leadership when disunion threatened.

AN HUMBLE START IN LIFE.

"Lincoln came almost as humbly as the Child of Bethlehem. His parents were unlettered, his home was devoid of every element of culture and refinment. He was no infant prodigy, no luxury facilitated or privilege hastened his development, but he had a God-given intellect, a love for work, a willingness to labor and a purpose to succeed.

"Lincoln was modest, but he was sure of himself, and always greatly simple. Therein was his appeal to the confidence of his country. When he believed he was right a nation believed him to be right and offered all in his support.

"His work was so colossal, in the face of such discouragement, none will dispute that he was incomparably the greatest of our Presidents. He came to authority when the republic was beset by foes at home and abroad, and re-established union and security. He made that gesture of his surpassing generosity which began reunion.

"Let us forget the treachery, corruption and incompetence with which he had to combat, and recall his wisdom, his unselfishness, his sublime patience. He resented no calumnies upon himself; he held no man his enemy who had the power and will to serve the union, his vision was blinded by no jealousy. He took his advisors from among his rivals, invoked their patriotism and ignored their plottings. He dominated them by the sheer greatness of his intellect, the singleness and honesty of his purpose, and made them responsive to his hand for the accomplishment of the exalted purpose. Amid it all there was a gentleness, a kindness, a sympathetic sorrow which suggest a divine intent to blend mercy with power in supreme attainment.

"MEMORIAL FOR THOSE OF TODAY."

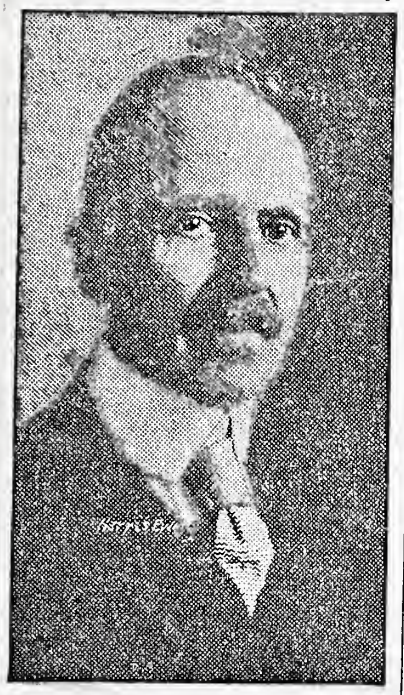
"This memorial, matchless tribute that it is, is less for Abraham Lincoln than for those of us today, and for those who follow after. His surpassing compensation would have been in living, to have his ten thousand sorrows dissipated in the rejoicing of the succeeding half century. He loved 'his boys' in the army, and would have reveled in the great part they played in more than a half century of the pursuit of peace and concord restored. How he would have been exalted by the chorus of the union after 'the mystic chords' were 'touched by the better angels of our nature.' How it would comfort his great soul to know that the states in the southland join sincerely in honoring him, and have twice, since his day, joined, with all the fervor of his own great heart, in defending the flag!

"How it would soften his anguish to know that the South long since came to realize that a vain assassin robbed it of its most sincere and potent friend when it was prostrate and stricken, when Lincoln's sympathy and understanding would have helped to heal the wounds and hide the scars and speed

LINCOLN'S STATUE WITHIN SHRINE 21 FEET HIGH AND 300,000 POUNDS

Wash Star 5-30-22

The statue of Abraham Lincoln, in the center of the Lincoln Memorial is by Daniel Chester French, dean of American sculptors. The statue with its pedestal and base rises to a height of thirty feet. The statue itself without the pedestal, is twenty-



DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH, Sculptor.

one feet high and weighs 150 tons. The figure of Lincoln is nineteen feet high from the top of his head to the sole of his boot. The head of Lincoln measures three feet in height. The statue represents Abraham Lincoln as the great war President, with mental and physical strength and confidence in his ability to bring the nation safely through the great conflict.

Seated in Great Armchair.

Lincoln is seated in a great arm chair twelve and a half feet high, over the back of which a flag has been draped. The boot is three and a half feet long and it is eight feet from the boot to the knee-cap. The statue was cut by Piccirilli Brothers, marble cutters, of New York city. The pedestal is eighteen feet and two inches wide and nineteen feet deep, which rests on a marble platform thirty-four and a half feet wide and twentey-eight feet deep. The statue is of Georgia marble, the pedestal and base are of Tennessee marble. It took the sculptor four years to produce the statue.

Over the head of Lincoln is the inscription:

In This Temple
As In the Hearts of the People
For Whom He Saved the Union
The Memory of Abraham Lincoln
Is Enshrined Forever.

Daniel Chester French, the sculptor was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, April 20, 1850. His father, Henry Flagg French, was at one time assistant-secretary of the Treasury.

Uncle Served Lincoln.

His uncle, Benjamin B. French, was the officer in charge of public buildings during the Lincoln administration. Daniel French studied sculpture under Thomas Ball in Florence. Among his best known works are the Minute Man of Concord, the statue of Gen. Cass in the Capitol, the statue of John Harvard at Cambridge, the group Dr. Gallaudet and His First Deaf Mute Pupil and the Butt-Millet and the Dupont fountains, in Washington; the colossal statue of the Republic in Chicago; the bronze doors of the Boston Public Library, the statue of Alma Mater, at Columbia, the statue of James Oglethorpe at Savannah, and the statue of Abraham Lincoln at Lincoln, Nebraska.

ARCHITECT TELLS OF GREATEST AIMS IN MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN

Henry Bacon Gave Statue Greatest Prominence of Four Features.

Gettysburg and Inaugural Addresses and Symbol of Union Complete Idea.

Wash Star 5-30-22

BY HENRY BACON.

Architect of the Lincoln Memorial.

On the great axis, planned over a century ago, we have at one end the Capitol, which is the monument of the government, and to the west, over a mile distant from the Capitol, is the monument to Washington, one of the founders of the government. The Lincoln Memorial, built on this same axis still farther to the west, by the shore of the Potomac is the monument of the man who saved the government, thus completing an unparalleled composition, which cannot fail to impart to each of its monuments a value in addition to that which each standing alone would possess.

From the beginning of my study I believed that this memorial of Abraham Lincoln should be composed of four features—a statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg speech, a memorial of his second inaugural address, and a symbol of the Union of the United States, which, he stated, it was his paramount object to save—and which he did save. Each feature is related to the others by means of its design and position and each is so arranged that it becomes an integral part of the whole, in order to attain a unity and simplicity in the appearance of the monument.

Statue Most Important.

The most important object is the statue of Lincoln, which is placed in the center of the memorial, and by virtue of its imposing position in the place of honor the gentleness, power and intelligence of the man, expressed as far as possible by the sculptors art, predominate. This portion of the memorial where the statue is placed is unoccupied by any other object that might detract from its effectiveness, and the visitor is alone with it.

The smaller halls at each side of the central space each contains a memorial—one of the second inaugural and the other of the Gettysburg address.

While these memorials can be seen from any part of the hall, they are partially screened from the central portion, where the statue is placed, by means of a row of Ionic columns, giving a certain isolation to the space they occupy and augmenting thereby their importance. I believe these two great speeches made by Lincoln will always have a far greater meaning to the citizens of the United States and visitors from other countries than a portrayal of periods or events by means of decoration.

Colonade Symbol of Union.

Surrounding the walls inclosing these memorials of the man is a colonnade forming a symbol of the Union, each column representing a state—thirty-six in all—one for each state existing at the time of Lincoln's death, and on the walls appearing above the colonnade and supported at intervals by eagles are forty-eight memorial festoons, one for each state existing at the present time.

I believe this symbol representing the Union, surrounding the memorials of the man who saved the Union, will give to them a great significance that will strengthen in the hearts of beholders the feelings of reverence and honor for the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

By means of terraces the ground at the site of the Lincoln Memorial is raised until the floor of the memorial itself is forty-five feet higher than grade. First, a circular terrace 1,000 feet in diameter is raised eleven feet above grade, and on its outer edge are planted four concentric rows of trees, leaving a plateau in the center 755 feet in diameter, which is greater than the length of the Capitol. In the center of this plateau, surrounded by a wide roadway and walks, rises an eminence supporting a rectangular stone terrace wall fourteen feet high, 256 feet long and 186 feet wide. On this rectangular terrace rises the marble memorial. All the foundations of the steps, terraces and memorial are built on concrete piling which extends down to the solid rock.

Three steps 8 feet high form a platform under the columns. This platform at its base is 204 feet long and 134 feet wide.

The colonnade is 188 feet long and 118 feet wide, the columns being 44 feet high and 7 feet 5 inches in diameter at their base.

Cost of Memorial $2,939,720.

The total height of the structure above the finished grade at the base of the terrace is 99 feet. The finished grade at the base of the terrace is 23 feet above grade, the total height of the building above grade is 122 feet.

The outside of the Memorial Hall is 84 feet wide and 156 feet long.

The central hall, where the statue stands, is 60 feet wide, 70 feet long and 60 feet high.

The halls where the memorials of the speeches are placed are 37 feet wide, 57 feet long and 60 feet high.

The interior columns are of the Ionic order and are 50 feet high.

Congress has appropriated the sum of $2,939,720 for the construction of the memorial according to the approved design, including retaining wall and approaches, statue of Lincoln and steps, but excluding the large construction and construction of roads and walks around the memorial and leading thereto.

Sketch of Architect.

Henry Bacon, architect of the Lincoln Memorial, was born at Watseea, Ill., November 28, 1866. He entered the University of Illinois, class of 1888, but did not graduate. From 1885 to 1888 he was in the office of Chamberlin & Whidden, in Boston. In 1888 he entered the office of McKim, Mead and White of New York city, and the following year won the Rotch traveling scholarship, spending two years in Europe. In 1898 he established his office in New York city. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

stitutions. The wisdom of Washington

Washington Memorial to Lincoln Bill Opposed in Congress

1-22-23

FILIBUSTER IS BEGUN AGAINST LINCOLN BILL

Entire Work of Congress May Be Tied Up Unless Foes of Monument Yield.

CANNON AND MANN ROUSED

Serve Notice They'll Block Other Legislation if Opposed Further.

1923

THE CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD BUREAU,
723 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, JAN. 22.

A filibuster formally launched in the House today may eventually have an important bearing on legislation at this session of Congress. It was directed against the Lincoln memorial bill, but may develop a fight that will shape the course of all proceedings in the House.

Friends of the Lincoln memorial have given notice through Representative Mann that dilatory tactics on the part of the opponents of the bill will be followed by reprisals, and that unless the Lincoln bill is considered on its merits the House will be held to the strictest enforcement of the rules without any prospect of unanimous consent being obtained or any concessions made to expedite other business.

FILIBUSTER ON TOWN SITE FUNDS.

The only way of reaching the Lincoln memorial bill at present is on Wednesdays, when committees are called. It was expected the bill would be taken up this afternoon, but its opponents maneuvered until they succeeded in having considered instead a bill regulating the use of reclamation town site funds. The bill ordinarily would have consumed only an hour or two at the utmost, but being used as an instrument to defeat consideration of the Lincoln bill it was discussed more than six hours and was not disposed of when the House adjourned.

Ill humor was aroused by the tactics of the opponents of the Lincoln bill, who are working to effect the construction of a national highway to the battle field of Gettysburg as a memorial to Lincoln instead of the erection of a $2,000,000 monument in Washington, as proposed by the Lincoln memorial commission.

CANNON SERVES ULTIMATUM.

Representative Cannon was conspicuous in the parliamentary wrestling on the floor. He and Mr. Mann served notice that if the filibuster was maintained they would do some objecting themselves and obstruct other bills.

Representatives Garner of Texas, Sisson of Mississippi and Ferris of Oklahoma were the most conspicuous of the filibusterers and received support from the members of the Maryland delegation.

Representative Borland of Missouri, who has been outspoken in opposition to the Lincoln memorial bill, while present during the session did not enter the fight.

No divisions in the House gave a clear key to the comparative strength of the opposing camps, but the filibusterers finally forced adjournment by a vote of 96 to 88.

TAFT FAVORS THE BILL.

President Taft is taking an active part in the movement to get favorable consideration of the Lincoln memorial by the House. He was chairman of the commission created by Congress to recommend a suitable memorial, and is urging representatives to pass the bill pending in the House. The measure has passed the Senate.

Mr. Taft has invited some representatives to the White House solely to urge on them the advantages of the site and design recommended.

1-23-23

MINORITY FILIBUSTERS FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Mann Turns Tables on Democrats and Demands Fair Hearing for the Measure.

CLARK LOSES HIS TEMPER

Real Estate Interests Which Would Profit by Highway Behind Opposition.

BY SUMNER CURTIS.

THE CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD BUREAU,
723 FIFTEENTH STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, JAN. 23.

Unless Minority Leader Mann and his followers lose their grit the House will give consideration to the Lincoln memorial measure or it will do no other business worth speaking about during the remainder of the present session. One of the most notable filibusters since the old House rules were overturned in the Sixty-first Congress has been in progress today and it can be carried on indefinitely. There are no signs tonight that grit is oozing out.

This is one of several filibusters that have been conducted under the direction of Representative Mann, generally with the object of proving the impracticability of the rules adopted by the Democrats when they came into possession of the House machinery two years ago. Theoretically the reformed rules prevent the pigeonholing of legislation by enabling members to take measures away from committees, put them on the calendar and call them up on certain legislative days.

In this particular instance, however, Mr. Mann has an interest additional to that of the general character noted. He is intensely interested in the plan for providing a memorial to Lincoln at the national capital for which an appropriation of $2,000,000 already has been made, and all that he and all others interested ask is that the matter be given a fair hearing.

* * * * *

Democrate inconsistency is responsible for the situation that has been precipitated. When they reformed the rules so as to do away with the one-man power in legislation that had developed under the old system, the Democrats were loud in their praises of the fair show that all measures would have in the future. And then, yesterday, when the Lincoln memorial bill was about to come up in the regular order—it being calendar Wednesday—some of the Democratic leaders started a filibuster to block its consideration. The filibuster accomplished its purpose, as the whole legislative day was consumed by the consideration of a measure that ordinarily could have been disposed of in a few minutes. So much for consistency.

Today the tables were turned. The Democrats were ready to go ahead with other business, having sidetracked the memorial bill, but Mr. Mann was on the job. He foresaw another Democratic effort to block the memorial measure next Wednesday. And so, in conformity with notice served on the Democrats before adjournment last night, he proceeded to prove that it is a poor set of rules that cannot be made to work both ways. Through repeated calls for a quorum and demands for roll calls a very nice afternoon was spent getting nowhere at all. It took two and a half hours to read the journal. Corrections to the journal were demanded, and also amendments that forced roll calls.

Speaker Clark sought to break the filibuster by trying his best to break his gavel—but his temper gained nothing. Finally, late in the day, the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, the regular order, was taken up but that measure also will serve as a vehicle to carry on the filibuster which the Republicans have started. Some compromise must be reached, or night sessions will have to be held in order to dispose of the appropriation bills before the present Congress reaches its end.

Mr. Mann makes no bones of the object that is sought. He declared that a filibuster to prevent consideration of the memorial bill is on and stated that friends of the measure had determined to have it considered if they, in turn, have to filibuster until the cows come home.

* * * * *

The motives prompting opposition to the Lincoln memorial plan are not of the highest sort—and in part they are sordid, to use a mild term to fit the situaiton. The revered name of Lincoln is being used to give an impetus to the good roads movement, which is not moving fast enough to suit some of its proponents. Originally there was no thought other than the patriotic one of erecting at the national capital a memorial to the great emancipator, which in dignity and grandeur would rank with the shaft raised in memory of the nation's first President.

Senator Cullom—one of the few living colleagues of Lincoln—sought to crown his career, measuring fifty years of public service, by having the work of rearing the memorial started before he passed from the scene. He met with initial success, the money was appropriated and a nonpartisan commission, aided by art experts, adopted a plan and fixed a site upon which a Lincoln temple of freedom would stand as an inspiration throughout the ages.

All went fairly well until recently—the committees of Congress have given approval and nothing really remains except for the House to act. Then the enthusiasts who long have urged the construction of a national highway from Washington to Gettysburg asserted a new interest in their pet project.

They won the support—or had it thrust upon them—of influences pushing the national good roads movement, the idea prevailing that if the Washington to Gettysburg highway project could be made a reality it would start the ball rolling for the improvement of highways by the nation throughout the entire country.

And lurking behind these influences, whose motives are at least honest, there are others which ought to cut no figure. There are real estate interests which will profit extensively if the government constructs a highway from the capital to Gettysburg, and it has been charged openly that their lobby is the greatest obstacle to the carrying out of memorial plans in a manner at once rational and in keeping with the nation's reverence for the first martyr President.

* * * * *

The present filibuster is likely to arouse the country to a realization of the situation, and if there ever was any force in public sentiment it would seem as if it ought to be felt in connection with the memorial to Abraham Lincoln. It seems to be simply a question as to whether sentiment or materialistic motives should rule in honoring the memory of one of the nation's sainted heroes.

Everybody whose opinion as to what memorials should be is worth consideration—at least such a majority as to make the opinion overwhelming—has declared for a marble pile instead of a stretch of driveway that will be available to comparatively few persons. The President of the United States, statesmen of both parties and experts in private life are doing their utmost t ohave the plans suggested by the Lincoln memorial commission carried out.

It is not an inspiring spectacle that is presented in the House. It remains to be seen whether public sentiment and popular indignation will call a halt on making a football out of the proposition to honor the memory of Lincoln.

5-17-23

ARCHITECTS PICK OFFICERS FOR YEAR

Pageant at Lincoln Memorial Will Close Fifty-Sixth Annual Session Here.

WASHINGTON STAR 5-17-23

Balloting for new officers of the American Institute of Architects is going on today at the fifty-sixth annual convention in session at the Corcoran Gallery of Art. The convention opened yesterday, and will close tomorrow night with a pageant at the Lincoln Memorial.

Those being voted on today are: For president, William B. Faville of San Francisco; for first vice president, N. Max Dunning of Chicago and Ernest J. Russell of St. Louis; for second vice president and director, William Stanley Parker of Boston; for secretary and director, Edwin H. Brown of Minneapolis; for treasurer and director, D. Everett Waid of New York; for director, third district, C. C. Zantzinger of Philadelphia; for director, fifth district, C. Herrick Hammond of Chicago; for director, eighth district, William E. Fisher; for honorable corresponding member, Gorham Phillips Stevens.

Dr. S. W. Stratton on Program.

Dr. S. W. Stratton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, former director of the bureau of standards here, is to take part in the program this afternoon, when the structual service committee presents its report.

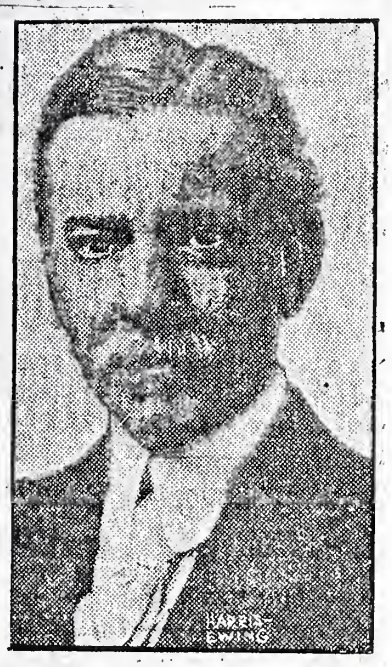
Tonight at 8:30 o'clock, J. Monroe Hewlett is to give an address on "The Architect's Responsibility in the Development of Industrial Art." The memorial of the bicentenary of the death of Sir Christopher Wren will be observed. A fine arts medal will be presented (in absentia) to A. F. Mathews.

Will present gold medal.

Tomorrow night President Harding will present the gold medal of the Institute to Henry Bacon, architect of the Lincoln Memorial, at ceremonies to be held at 9 o'clock at the memorial. Mr. Bacon will be taken on a barge the length of the reflecting pool, where he will be met by the President and by Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court. Preceding the pageant there will be a dinner at 6:30 o'clock in the open space at the east end of the lagoon.

C. Howard Walker spoke on "Tendencies of American Architecture" at last night's session of the convention. The speaker said that the work of American architects is tending to distinction.

"It is not for me to speak knowingly of art or of architecture, but I am very sure I do not gravely err when I assume that no man could have seen in his mind's eye the vision of this supremely appealing structure, or could have conceived it as the most appropriate memorial to the life and work of Lincoln, unless he was so fortunate as to sense the genius, the character, the simple aims and unquestioning integrity which were the dominant traits of the emancipator. It is part, and a great part, of the debt which as a nation we owe to Lincoln, that because of his service and devotion, we are a nation capable of bringing forth such genius in conception, such capacity for realization, as are here attested. The place of Lincoln in the affections



HENRY BACON.

of our people has no doubt been determined in large part by that idealism which cynics are wont to call sentimental, but which is so vital a factor in the national character.

Achievements Memorialized.

"We may readily enough convince ourselves that Lincoln, the Lincoln of flesh and blood and human emotions, if he could view this memorial, would find his chiefest satisfaction, not in the recognition which it bespeaks for him, his life and his labors, but in the thought that the nation he loved and served, has vindicated his aspirations for it, by bringing forth such a proof of lofty aim and of capacity for achievement. For that, after all, is the thing which is memorialized in this nobility of design, this purity of detail, this perfection of execution.

"Lincoln occupies a place secure among the moral forces of the ages. He occupies it because he was at once instilled with recognition of eternal truths, and able to enlist us of commoner clay in behalf of his highest purposes. His was the genius of the architect, the talent of the draftsman, the industry and resourcefulness of the builder. His was the faith and confidence of all of them combined. From every viewpoint he is typified in this triumph of the constructive arts.

Tribute to the Architect.

"So, in presenting this testamentary model to you, Mr. Bacon, we would testify also our appreciation and pride in the contributions of those who have been your coadjutors in bringing forth the substance of ennobling thought, the glory of beauteous conception. Out of the crudest materials, you and those who have wrought with you and after you, have given us this creation whose simple grandeur has arrested the eyes and thoughts of whoever loves the beautiful and appealing. You have reared here a structure whose dignity and character have won it rank among the architectural jewels of all time. You have brought to your countrymen a swelling pride in the thought that they have been capable of producing such an inspiring theme and such a masterful execution.

"Here are typified the qualities which made Lincoln at once the dreamer and the doer, the designer and the builder. That so much of sturdy greatness and of modest beauty have here been brought together is proof that the high inspiration of his life had touched all whose labors contributed to this consummation. Surely, as we survey it, we may hope that, in building the institutions of the nation which Lincoln saved, there may be a like fidelity to the ideals which guided him. Each and every one of those which were planned and builded have helped to carve an admonition to such fidelity, such devotion, such faith, as that which showed the way to the great emancipator.

"And to you, the further personal tribute of reverent admiration for the pure genius of conception. It is a simple task to absorb or approve, or to modify and apply that which is already created to the fulfillment of our aims and purposes. But it is fine genius which conceives anew and fashions our sentiments and aspirations into eloquent expression and makes a new contribution to the riches of humankind. Such has been your triumph; and for it you and your work are honored in all the varied expressions of this befitting testimonial."

Briefly, but evidently with heartfelt emotion, Mr. Bacon responded to the President, thanking him for the honor conferred upon him.

The Marine Band played "The Star Spangled Banner," bringing the ceremonies to a close. Afterward there was a reception in honor of Mr. Bacon at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, where the sessions of the American Institute of Architects were held.

Washington Memorial to Lincoln Architect Dies

Architect of Lincoln Memorial, Henry Bacon, Claimed by Death

Received High Honor for Design From U. S. Institute.

Presentation Made by Harding as Officials Hold Torches.

WASH. STAR 2-16-24

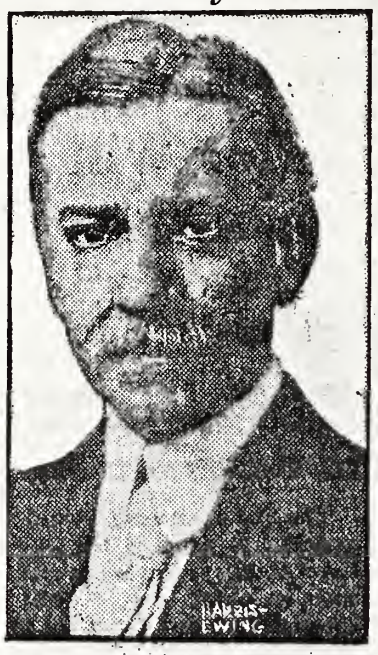
By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, February 16.—Henry Bacon, designer of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, died early today at the Post Graduate Hospital. Mr. Bacon, an architect of international reputation, was born in Watseka, Ill., in 1866. He was a graduate of the University of Illinois.

Mr. Bacon was awarded the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects last May at the hands of the late President Harding. It was bestowed as a tribute to his genius in the design and construction of the Lincoln Memorial. The presentation was made in an unusual setting, after nightfall, at the base of his creation, Justice Taft presided at the ceremony, which was lighted by torches carried by men prominent in the nation's affairs.

After his graduation from the University of Illinois in 1888, Mr. Bacon was a Rotch traveling scholar in Europe for two years. He was married to Laura Florence Calvert of Dardanelles, Turkey, in 1893. He was a member of a firm of Boston architects for some years and later became affiliated with a New York firm.

For the past twenty years he had practiced alone. He was a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and the National Academy of Design.



HENRY BACON.

HONORS LINCOLN ARCHITECT

President Harding Presents Gold Medal to Henry Bacon of New York

Washington, May 19—Colorful ceremonies on the broad reaches leading to the Lincoln Memorial attended the presentation last night by President Harding of the American Institute of Architects' Gold Medal to Henry Bacon of New York, architect of the memorial.

Standing almost within the portals of the imposing monument dedicated a year ago to the memory of the immortal Lincoln, the Chief Executive paid an expressive tribute to Mr. Bacon as the one who put into memorial form, so far as mortal man can, the loving regard of the American people for one of their greatest Presidents. After his brief address Mr. Harding formally presented to Mr. Bacon the medal which only twice in the past has been awarded by the institute to one of its members.

Impressive as was the presentation, the ceremonies which preceded it were scarcely less impressive and filled with color. Soon after darkness descended upon the great granite memorial and the quiet Potomac beside it, a procession representative of the groups which together builded the monument passed down alongside the great reflecting pool. Burning torches illuminated the way.

The procession was an escort for a barge decorated in a manner reminiscent of the State barges of olden times and carrying Mr. Bacon and William B. Faville of San Francisco, president of the institute.

1923

President Presents Medal To Henry Bacon, Architect

Award of Gold Gift Features Picturesqe Ceremony.

Honor Paid to the Designer of Lincoln Memorial.

WASH. STAR. 5-19-1923

Henry Bacon, architect of the Lincoln Memorial, was presented by President Harding with the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects at picturesque ceremonies held at the national shrine last night.

Taking on the form of a medieval pageant, the ceremonies presented a colorful spectacle, which vied with anything Washington had ever seen, the beautiful reflecting basin in front of the Memorial playing a prominent part in the pageant.

President Harding paid high tribute to Mr. Bacon in the course of his address of presentation, which was held on the steps of the shrine, after a procession in which the architect of the structure had been escorted on a barge of honor from the east end of the lagoon. The President lauded the spirit and ideals of Lincoln and said that Mr. Bacon had presented them in a building "bodying forth the substance of ennobling thought."

Members of Institute Present.

Members of the institute, including architects, builders and members of the skilled trades, clad in beautifully colored costumes, and bearing bright banners, formed on either side of the reflecting pool, which was lit by flaring torches.

Mrs. Harding, wife of the President, was an interested spectator of the pageant and ceremony, viewing the spectacle from the White House automobile.

Mr. Bacon, accompanied by William B. Faville of San Francisco, president of the American Institute of Architects, which, with last night's pageant, closed its fifty-sixth annual convention here, embarked on the little barge of honor at 9 o'clock, following a dinner which had been held, beginning, at 6:30 o'clock, in the space to the east of the pool.

Slowly wafted along the pool, the barge came to rest at the west end, in front of the approaches and steps of the memorial. There had been some rain, but the rain could in no sense dampen the pageant, the center of which was the ideal beauty of the great memorial, its white loveliness standing out of the black night like the spirit of the great Lincoln out of the darkness of civil strife.

Greeted by Chief Justice Taft.

When Mr. Bacon disembarked, he was greeted by Chief Justice William Howard Taft of the United States Supreme Court, who escorted him to President Harding. There, surrounded by hundreds of invited guests, the President presented Mr. Bacon with the rare medal of the American Institute of Architects.

It was a fitting tribute to the man whose technical skill enabled him to bring forth such a pure specimen of architecture, and those who took part in the spectacle, as unusual as it was beautiful, seemed to sense this as well as the guest of honor. The time of night, the drizzling rain, the color of the pageantry, with the setting and the entire spirit of the occasion, combined to make an event unique. Soft, vari-colored lights playing upon the Memorial, added to the beauty.

President Praises Lincoln.

Praising the character of Lincoln and the memorial as a fitting tribute, President Harding said:

"This occasion not only envisages the career of Lincoln, but the progress of the nation which, by his patriotism and devotion, was saved to play its full part in the affairs of our world and our civilization.

OVER

C. 10

The Outlook, February 27, 1924.

He Designed the Lincoln Memorial

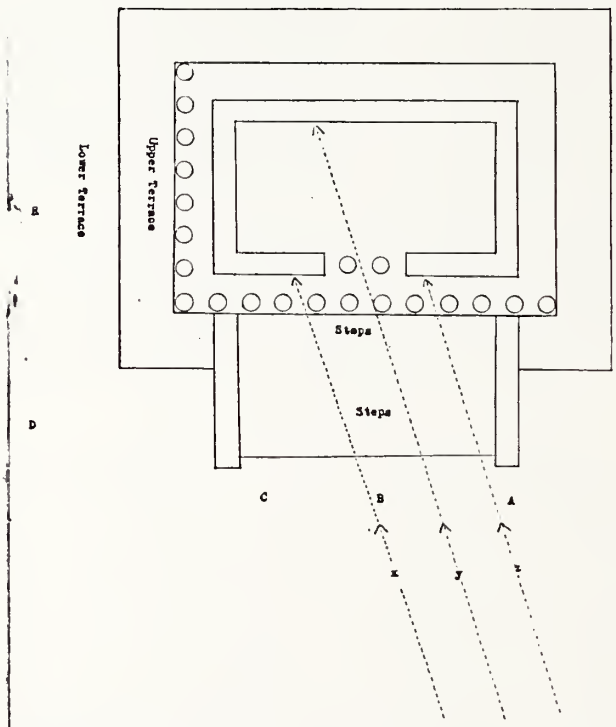
THAT Henry Bacon designed the Lincoln Memorial will in itself provide him with an enduring memorial. This eminent American architect died on February 16. He was born at Watseka, Illinois, in 1866, and graduated in 1888 from the University of Illinois. His development was of that steady character possible only where high purpose is coupled with creative genius.

Though he had to do with the design of many notable monuments, it is as the designer of the Lincoln Memorial that he attained his greatest reputation. "Everything that Bacon did," said Royal Cortissoz, "had quality, dignity, beauty, but nothing has the extraordinary significance of the Lincoln Memorial. He stood for the purest and most scholarly ideals of classic architecture."

Science, July 29, 1927

THE VARIABLE ECHOES PRODUCED BY THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

On the evening of June 11 during a display of fireworks on the executive grounds in Washington, the writer's attention was drawn to the peculiar echoes produced by the scattering of sound waves against the outer and inner walls and the fluted columns of the Lincoln Memorial. In the accompanying diagram the direction of the sound waves, from a source three quarters of a mile distant, is indicated by the dotted arrowed lines x, y, z. In the position A, at the bottom of the main steps of the approach, no echo was apparent. But as the observer approached



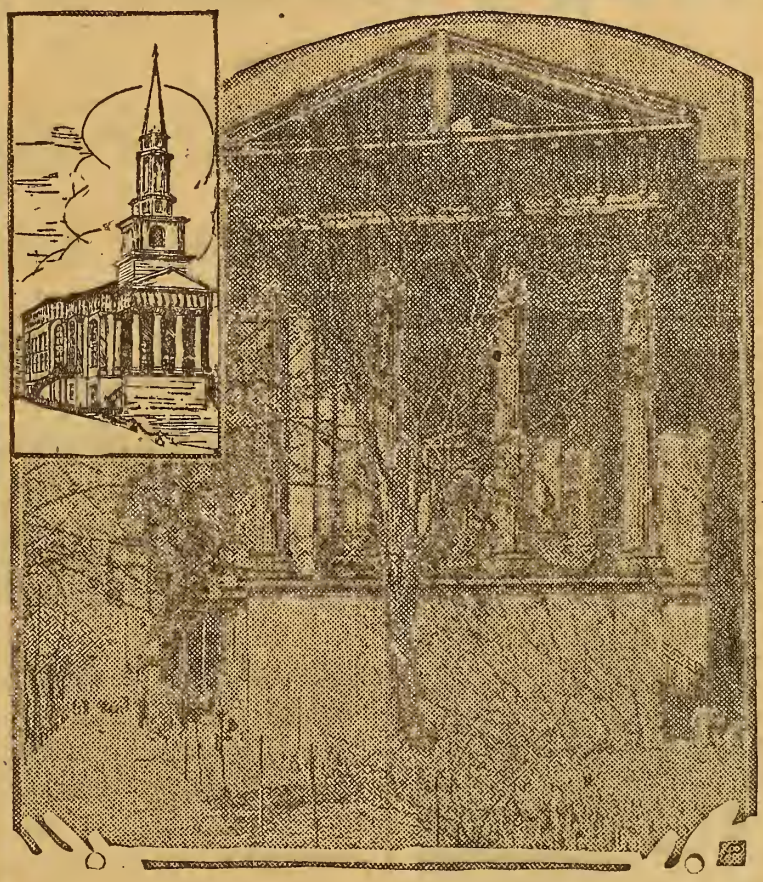
the point B a faint weird echo of high pitch began to be heard after each report of the exploding fireworks. As the observer continued towards the point C the intensity of the echo increased, its tone being of a shrill metallic quality, somewhat prolonged and resembling the sound produced by a file when drawn across the teeth of a saw. As one proceeded around the corner of the memorial towards the point D on the lower terrace the echo gradually changed to a lower pitch of more prolonged duration, the sound at this place resembling the sharp tearing noise produced by ripping a piece of cloth. As one passed onward towards the rear of the memorial the echo grew constantly fainter and ceased entirely at about the point E.

C. A. Browne

6-18-23

HEIRS OF LINCOLN TO GIVE MEMORIAL TO CAPITAL CHURCH

The New York Avenue Presbyterian church in Washington, where Abraham Lincoln worshipped, is to be restored by his family as a memorial to him. Before 1896, when a storm blew down the great steeple, the church appeared as in the drawing.



WASHINGTON, June (A.P.)—The heirs of Abraham Lincoln are to erect on an old shrine a modern memorial to the Civil war president.

During the dark days of the Civil war period President Lincoln used to go for consolation and spiritual inspiration to Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, three blocks east of the White House. The old church was erected in 1859 and still stands.

Except for one change, the church today is as it was when Lincoln worshipped there every Sunday morning and every Thursday night. In 1896 Washington was hit by a severe wind and rain storm which blew down the great steeple that towered above the church. The steeple and bell have never been replaced.

Now, Mrs. Robert Todd Lincoln, daughter-in-law of the emancipator, and other members of the family, have donated funds with which to erect a new steeple. In the tower will be a set of chimes and on top of the spire will be a beacon light to guide aviators in their night flights over the city. It will be an old-fashioned steeple, but will serve a modern purpose, unheard of when Lincoln sat in his pew, which is still standing, in front of the sanctuary below.

The New York Avenue church, which is observing its quatri-centennial this year, has numbered 11 presidents among its regular worshippers. In that period it has had only eight pastors in direct succession. The first pastor was the Rev. James Laurie, who came to Washington in 1803, bringing with him his bride, the cousin of Sir Walter Scott, and the original manuscript of the Lay of the Last Minstrel as a wedding gift from the poet. Dr. Laurie founded the church and remained its pastor for 50 years, when he was succeeded by Dr. Gurley. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, now pastor emeritus, has been identified with the church for 32 years, the second largest term of service. Dr. Joseph Richard Sizoo is the present pastor.

The Public Library,
Washington, D. C.

16 July 1930

Information Concerning the Lincoln Statues in Washington, D. C.

with Particular Reference to their Size, Cost, Disposition and Donors.

Books dealing with the Lincoln statues are:

Fairman, C. E. Art and artists of the Capitol of the United States. 1927

U. S. Office of public buildings and public parks of the National Capital. The Lincoln Memorial, Washington. 1927.

Washington Board of Trade. The Book of Washington. 1927.

Daniel Chester French's statue of Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial represents Lincoln seated with his head slightly bowed and his hands resting on the arms of the chair. The figure is 19 feet high and would be 28 feet in height if it stood upright. The extreme width across the chair is 19 feet. The oblong pedestal is 10 feet high, 16 feet wide and 17 feet deep. Congress appropriated about $3,000,000 for the entire memorial of which $88,400 was for the figure and pedestal. It was dedicated 30 May 1922.

Washington Memorial to Lincoln Built from finest Marble

Colorado Quarry Produces 56-Ton Block of Marble

Marble, Colo., Feb. 7.—What is believed to be the largest block of white marble ever quarried in the world left here Thursday to be used in completing the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington cemetery, Washington, D. C.

The block weighs about fifty-six tons, and is fourteen by seven by six feet.

The marble is of exceptional beauty and soundness. It is nearly snow-white, marked slightly with golden veins, and is flawless. The Yule Colorado quarries here were chosen to produce the block because they are one of the few quarries in the country able to produce a single piece of such size and without defects.

A special rigging was set up to get the huge block to the surface and loaded on the train. Aaron Johnson, an expert rigger, was sent from Vermont to erect the machinery.

A special derrick, built in Vermont, raised the block 125 feet to the surface, and then the piece was snubbed down an especially-built skidway of oak timbers. The skid, put on two small wheels, with the rear end dragging on the tracks, was then moved three and a half miles on a steep grade, to the railroad siding.

The block was loaded on the railroad flat car with a block and tackle.

Marble from the same quarries has been used in the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, in the Federal Reserve Bank building in Denver, and in many other structures.

GUNNISON, COLO., REPUBLICAN
FEB. 12, 1931 F23

LINCOLN LORE

Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation - - - - - - Dr. Louis A. Warren, Editor
Published each week by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 723 FORT WAYNE INDIANA February 15, 1943

EARLY CONGRESSIONAL ATTEMPTS TO MEMORIALIZE LINCOLN

It is doubtful if there has been authorized by Congress, in all its history, a memorial enterprise which has received such generous approval of the masses, as the Lincoln Shrine at Washington. However, this achievement was not realized without a long season of effort extending over half a century, during which time many projects were considered and rejected, until finally the present impressive memorial was erected.

Thirty years ago, Honorable William W. Griest, of Pennsylvania, prepared for reading in the House of Representatives, a compilation of bills which had advocated some Lincoln memorial project, and it serves as the source of information on which this monograph is based.

Before the year of Lincoln's death had drawn to a close, a resolution was submitted in the House, by Elihu B. Washburn, asking that a joint committee be appointed to consider and report, "by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation to the event of the decease of the late President Abraham Lincoln."

From the time of this early attempt on the part of Congress to call attention to the appropriateness of memorializing Abraham Lincoln, many important resolutions were placed before the House which would pay tribute to the name of the Emancipator.

Lincoln Territory

One week after the suggestion was made on the floor of the House, that Lincoln should be memorialized, the first specific resolution for honoring Lincoln was submitted. It favored the naming of one of the new western territories for the martyred President. Resolutions with a similar appeal appeared periodically for more than twenty years.

Lincoln Statues

Mr. Ingersoll, who presented one of the early resolutions with respect to Lincoln, submitted on January 22, 1866, another resolution asking a report on the "propriety and cost of procuring a marble statue of the late President to be placed in the capitol." A contract for a statue of Lincoln was made by Vinnie Ream and it was subsequently dedicated.

In the month of May, the same year, Mr. Ingersoll reported a bill establishing Lincoln Square, now known as Lincoln Park, and situated on East Capitol Street, between Eleventh and Thirteenth Streets. A bronze statue, "The Emancipation Group," by Ball, was erected there.

Lincoln Monument Association

When the fortieth Congress convened, in 1867, a bill was introduced, proposing the incorporation of a "Lincoln Monument Association" with the purpose in view "to create a great national memorial." After this proposal there seems to have been a general shifting of interest to the National Lincoln Monument Association at Springfield, Illinois, and a willingness on the part of Congress to support such an effort.

Lincoln's Birthday

Possibly the attempt to make the birthday of Lincoln a national holiday called for more resolutions than any other project relating to the President. The forty-fourth Congress was presented the first resolution which not only asked for a declaration of February 12 as a national holiday, but urged that the national flag should float at half mast "on the 14th day of April, the day on which Abraham Lincoln was killed." [Lincoln did not die until April 15.]

Carpenter Painting

On February 1, 1878 Congress accepted the gift of the famous painting, "The Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation" by Carpenter, which painting was a gift from Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson. This has become recognized as one of the outstanding historical paintings at Washington.

Petersen House

A significant resolution was offered on January 31, 1893 asking for an appropriation of $55,000 "for the purchase and repair of the house in which President Lincoln died and memorials for said house." This was the primary effort which finally ended in both the acquisition of the house and also the purchase of the Oldroyd collection of Lincolniana displayed there.

Lincoln National Soldiers' Home

An early effort to interest Congress in marking the birthplace of Lincoln in Kentucky by erecting a monument did not seem to gain much favor in the forty-ninth Congress. Ten years later in 1897 a bill was presented "to purchase the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln" and "the erection thereon of a national soldiers' home as a monument to his memory to be known as the Lincoln National Soldiers' Home."

Gettysburg Address

The first attempt to make some recognition of the Gettysburg Address was advanced on January 25, 1897, when the House received a bill from the Senate, calling for the erection of a statue of Lincoln at Gettysburg. That year an appropriation was made for a tablet at Gettysburg containing the famous address.

Centennial Memorials

Anticipating the centennial of Abraham Lincoln's birthday in 1909, all kinds of recommendations began to find their way before Congress. The purchase of a portrait, the erection of a statue, furnishing schools with Lincoln busts, and the purchase of a colossal bust were some of the suggestions. One of the most interesting suggestions inspired by the Centennial, was a resolution to "erect a replica in bronze in the city of Washington, D. C., of the log cabin in which Lincoln was born."

Postage Stamp

The Centennial year also encouraged Congress to order the issue of "a special Lincoln postage stamp" and also "to print the Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln." The two-cent postage stamp issued at that time was embellished with a bust of Lincoln by St. Gaudens on a red background. The bill was approved on January 22, 1909.

Memorial Highways

When the question of a national memorial began to be agitated with more fervor, the building of a Memorial Highway from Washington to Gettysburg, in memory of Lincoln, was urged. Later on a resolution was offered to construct a "Lincoln Memorial Highway from Boston to San Francisco."

The Lincoln Shrine at Washington

Undoubtedly it was the enthusiasm engendered by the Centennial celebration throughout the Nation on February 12, 1909, that was responsible for the new effort to memorialize the martyred President, born in a Kentucky cabin, and which culminated in the building of the beautiful Lincoln shrine at Washington. The sixty-first Congress should receive the credit for putting through the first definite legislation providing for a commission to secure designs and plans for the project: William H. Taft, Shelby M. Cullom, Joseph G. Cannon, George Peabody Whetmore, Samuel Walker McCall, Hernando D. Money and Champ Clark, constituted the group to be known as the Lincoln Memorial Commission, and the resolution appointing them was approved on February 11, 1911.

Lincoln by French with French (from life, in 1925), sculpted by daughter Margaret French Cresson.

By Michael Richman

The long labor of making nation's favorite statue

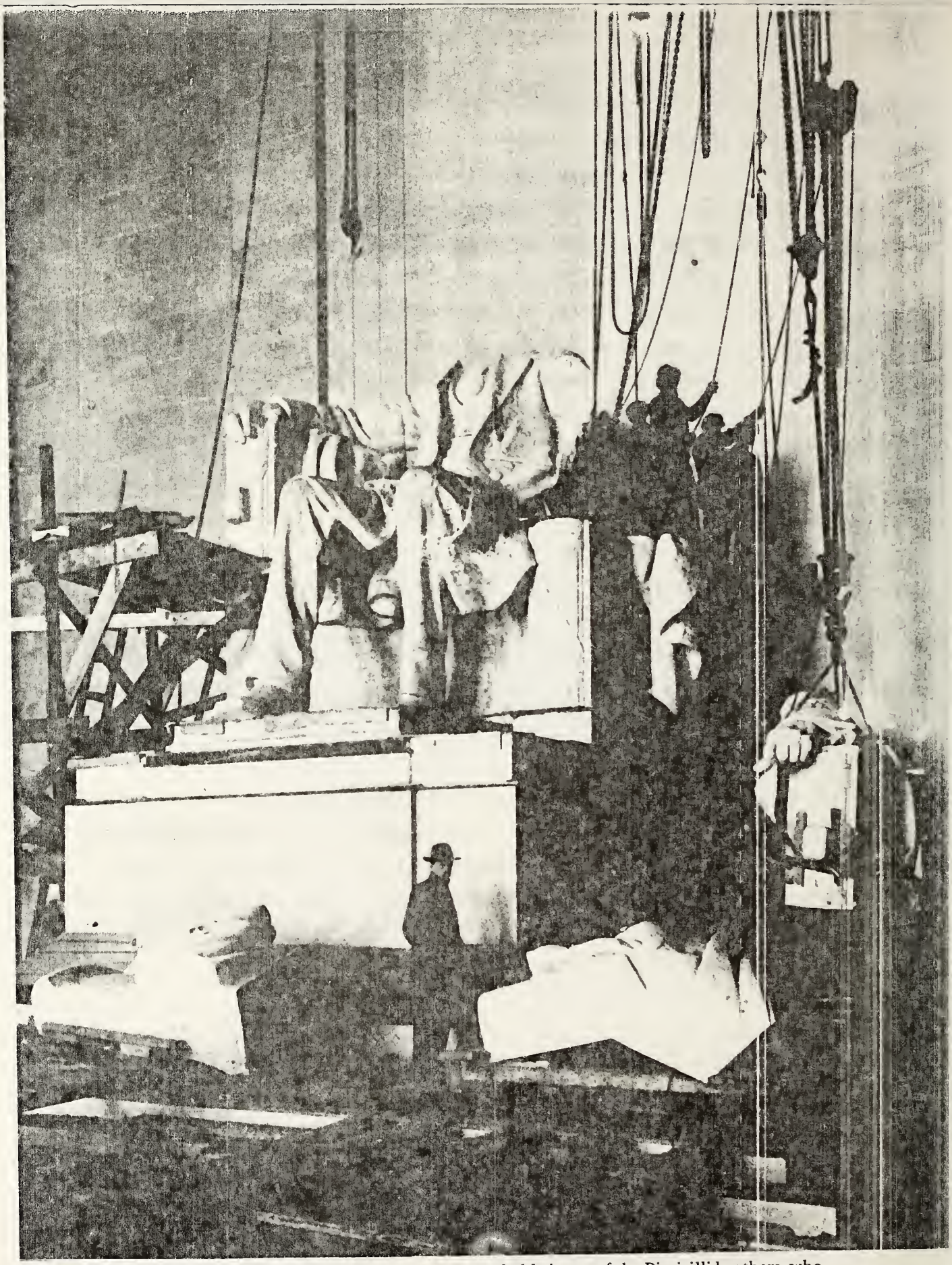
Lincoln Memorial, looking as if it were always there, was no easy job for its creators, Daniel French and Henry Bacon

In November of 1918, Sculptor Daniel Chester French remarked to a longtime intimate, "I have lived with Lincoln so long that I feel as if he were a personal friend." The feeling was natural although it could not be mutual: back in 1909, French had been appointed sculptor for a statue of Abraham Lincoln for Nebraska's state capitol grounds, where his standing *Lincoln* was unveiled in 1912.

Now the 68-year-old sculptor was nearing the end of another four years with Lincoln, creating the statue that would be the focal point of Architect Henry Bacon's impressive, templelike memorial structure at the west end of the Mall in Washington, D.C.

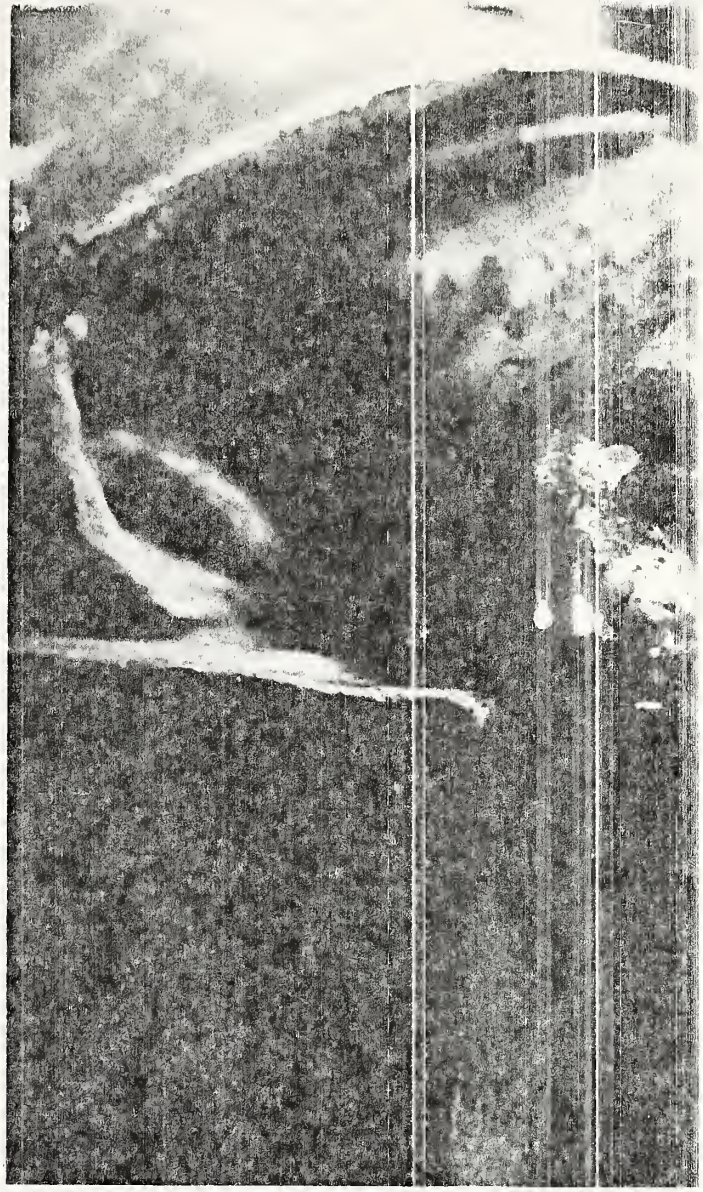
The completed Memorial, statue in place, was dedicated with tens of thousands in attendance on May 30, 1922. In the last 18 years, when the National Park Service has kept a count, nearly 60 million visitors have climbed the Memorial's marble steps.

Smithsonian
Vol. 7 Feb., 1977
no. 11 54-61.



Still headless, Lincoln statue is assembled in the Memorial in 1920. Figure before pedestal probably is one of the Piccirilli brothers, who carved all of French's marbles from 1900 on.

Laboring on Lincoln statue



The right hand of Abraham Lincoln, a detai
from three-foot working model of the statue for th

Even though French, as a child, may have seen Lincoln alive, how did he create such a superb evocation? How did he know how much to bow the head, how to place the hands? How had he prepared himself for this crowning achievement of his life?

Through an exhibition opening this month at the Smithsonian's National Collection of Fine Arts, we have a unique view of "Daniel Chester French, an American Sculptor." The retrospective show organized by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, with grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts, includes 55 of French's sculptures from small studies in plaster to bigger-than-life bronzes, as well as architectural drawings and photographs.

It opens February 11, following its first showing at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. After closing in Washington April 17, it will be seen at the Detroit Institute of Arts (June 15-August 28) and at the Fogg Art Museum (September 30-November 30) in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The seated *Lincoln* is the nation's favorite marble, and although it remains undisturbed in the Memorial, its weight is felt throughout this exhibition.

How there came to be a seated *Lincoln* executed by French and exhibited so appropriately in a complementary setting is a tale of artistic interaction that would be all but impossible in contemporary America.

French, as a public sculptor, could not work in some remote garret; in today's terms, he worked in a goldfish bowl. Throughout the many stages of translating an intangible concept into tangible marble, he worked in concert with patrons, critics and studio assistants.

Michael Richman, an art historian, organized the Daniel French exhibition and is editing the Daniel Chester French papers for the National Trust.

His every move was calculated, for he had to be a diplomat, contractor, publicist and businessman as well as a consummate artist.

Youngest of four children in a well-to-do New England family, he was born in 1850, early enough to have heard and read reports of battles and casualties during the Civil War, early enough to bring his own living perspective to the Gettysburg Address.

Much of his youth was spent in Concord, Massachusetts, where he was introduced to sculpture by May Alcott, sister of the popular novelist. With little formal training and no academic study, he embarked on a career that would bring him fame and fortune, both richly earned. By the age of 40, he had produced just seven monuments. However, the popularity of the *Minute Man* in Concord and the *John Harvard* at Harvard University carried the late-flowering Daniel

Memorial. As modeling references, painstaking French even made several castings of his own hands.

French to the forefront of the American art world.

During his next 40 years—he was active until his death at 81 in 1931—his productivity exploded. More than 100 of his sculptures decorate public buildings and parks in more than 35 cities from San Francisco to Boston, from St. Paul to Atlanta.

Of necessity, French was a disciplined man. The preparation of iron armatures, building up the clay models, roughing out surfaces and casting the finished statue in plaster were chores handled by apprentices and assistants. French would create the first small clay sketch alone and then perform only the final modeling on the enlargements. No clay was ever cast in plaster without the sculptor's personal attention to the modeling. He often was at work on three commissions, in various stages of completion, at the same time.

The story of the Lincoln statue begins in 1901 with recommendations of four distinguished Americans whom Congress had invited to plan for the revitalization of the nation's capital.

The four were architects Daniel H. Burnham and Charles F. McKim, landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted jr., and sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens. They urged that the city's central corridor, the Mall, be extended beyond the Washington Monument to the Potomac River. At this western terminus, on reclaimed tidal flats, the long-contemplated memorial to the 16th President should be built.

Congress was reluctant to endorse the plan. Alternatives were proposed. One senator advocated that a 200-foot-wide, 72-mile-long highway be built between Washington, D.C., and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Joseph Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, staunchly exclaimed: "So long as I live, I'll never let a memorial to Abraham Lincoln be erected in that goddam swamp." But supporters of the Potomac River site were resolute.

Obvious choice: the country's foremost sculptor

The Lincoln Memorial Commission, established in 1911, selected architect Henry Bacon to prepare plans. Possibly in deference to "Uncle Joe" Cannon a second architect was asked to design a memorial at two other Washington locations.

Bacon considered many design alternatives. His first concept called for a 36-columned Greek-inspired temple with a central atrium and flanking sanctuaries that could contain "a statue of heroic size expressing [Lincoln's] humane personality [and] memorials of his two great speeches, one of the Gettysburg speech, the other of the second inaugural address, each with attendant sculpture and painting telling in allegory of his splendid qualities evident in those speeches."

Today, the use of sculpture and painting as a symbolic accoutrement for architecture seems inappropriate, but to the turn-of-the-century artist, trained in the tradition of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, the union of the arts was a creative ideal.

The selection of the sculptor was the responsibility of the Commission, with the architect having a voice in the decision. In previous years, the choice of sculptor for many of the Civil War memorials erected in Washington with government funds had been chaotic. Open competition—democratic in theory—that any sculptor could enter often ended with the selection of a hometown favorite or a mediocre artist. The Lincoln Memorial Commission never considered a sculptural competition; the work should be entrusted to the country's foremost sculptor. The choice seemed obvious: Bacon's good friend, 65-year-old French.

His appointment at the end of 1914 apparently met

with no opposition. French's course of action was set: he would resign his chairmanship of the nation's Fine Arts Commission to execute the statue that one contemporary declared—with no bow toward the 28-year-old Statue of Liberty—probably would be seen by more people than any other sculpture in the world.

Work on the memorial building was well under way when French first began to make a statue, not by executing preliminary drawings but rather by modeling at small scale in clay.

He had, after all, steeped himself earlier in Lincoln research for the Nebraska statue, reading biographies, studying photographs, principally from the collection of Frederick Meserve, even purchasing the Lincoln life mask and casts of Lincoln's hands.

Now, again, French faced the crucial problem of the historical sculptor. A biographer creates a multifaceted portrait in words, but the sculptor must focus on a single theme, creating a likeness that embodies and communicates his subject's essential qualities.

Memorial cornerstone was laid on Lincoln's birthday, 1915. Joseph Blackburn, former Kentucky Senator, is under pulley. Architect Bacon stands at his left, Col. William Harts, Commission secretary, far right.

"At present I feel very much encouraged, but I am suspicious of my first enthusiasms," French confided to Bacon. "When I get anything that is worthwhile, I shall, of course, expect you to come up [to Chesterwood, the sculptor's Massachusetts home] and see what I have to offer."

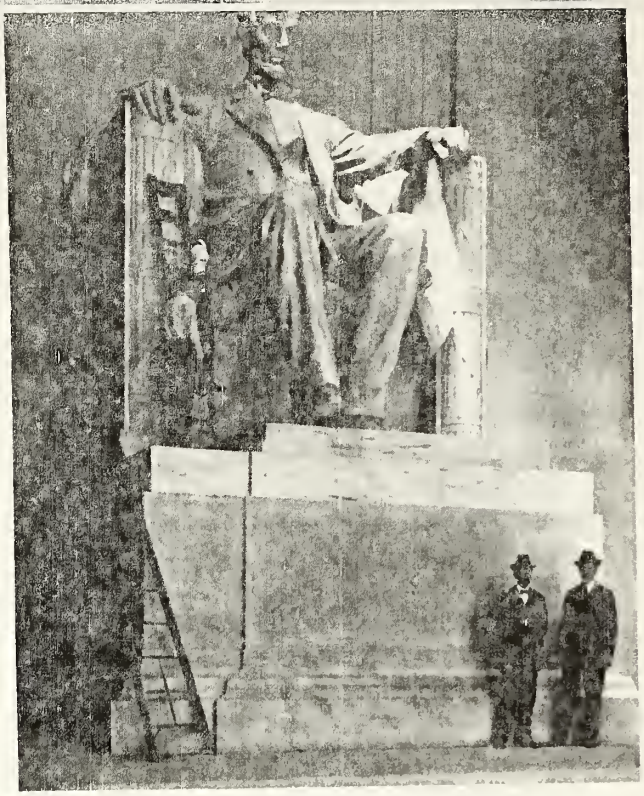
In the small model, or maquette, French began to grasp the basic design, being concerned initially with the form and shape of the composition. With Bacon's satisfaction warmly given, French submitted the first model to federal officials in Washington. Approval came quickly from the Lincoln Memorial and Fine Arts Commissions. Attention next was turned to the preparation of a contract. To expedite matters, French worked directly with the Commission's secretary, William Harts, to determine the precise language. On two points French was uncertain: the final size of the statue and the material to be used. Words of qualification were inserted into the contract, which was signed on December 22, 1915. The statue would be not less than ten feet tall and it would be made either of the best statuary bronze or marble.

The next step was the production of a three-foot intermediate statue or working model, completed by March 1916. In this first enlargement, several changes appear. The position of the feet and the disposition of the hands have been altered. The head is tilted forward. Treatment of the chair has been changed by introducing a more imposing design with fasces, and an American flag.

Hard decision: how large a Lincoln?

Fortunately, the Commission's inspection of this working model did not prevent French and Bacon from making later changes. In the summer of 1916, French began work on a seven-foot model, in which anatomical accuracy, exact physical appearance, and sartorial correctness were achieved. The preparation of this large clay model was time-consuming, with much of the preliminary work performed by studio assistants. Once that was completed, French undertook the critically important modeling in September, finishing his labors—as inscribed on the left side of the base—on October 31, 1916.

Apparently by this time French and Bacon had agreed that the statue would be about 12 feet high and cast in bronze. Doubts persisted, however, and so a plan to eliminate these lingering reservations was devised. As Bacon later reported: ". . . Mr. French set up in the Memorial a plaster model of the statue ten feet high, and we found it was too small; and after experimenting with enlarged photos of the statue of varying



Project's partners, sculptor French at left and Bacon, the architect, at statue before May 1922 dedication.

sizes, it was determined that the statue should be nineteen feet high, and that it would be best to have it cut in white marble. . . . The unusually large scale of the interior of the Lincoln Memorial becoming apparent as the building approaches completion shows that a larger statue is necessary. . . ."

Only this pragmatic demonstration convinced the sculptor and architect of the statue's required size. With the scale decided, the choice of material became the final artistic concern. In his first statement about the memorial, in 1911, Bacon had conceived of the statue in marble. But with French's involvement in the project, bronze had been considered. (In estimating the costs of making the statue French assumed that a ten-foot seated statue in bronze placed in a marble chair would cost $18,000.) A 19-foot bronze statue easily could have been cast, but its effect in the interior space apparently generated little enthusiasm in the architect and sculptor. This left French and Bacon with a troublesome problem, a cost overrun. French originally agreed in his contract to make the statue for $45,000, but, he reported, the Georgia marble and the carvers' fee could cost an additional $46,000.

Members of the Memorial Commission, without undue deliberation, agreed with the creators, and on December 31, 1917, signed a supplemental contract with French for $43,400.

By then the superstructure of the Memorial had been completed, but it would be November 1918, the month of French's "I have lived with Lincoln so long" statement, before carving could be started.

The carving in New York City was entrusted to the Italian-born Piccirilli brothers by French, who respected their skills in fashioning stone. The brothers worked simultaneously on 28 blocks of marble, "pointing up" the seven-foot plaster model with the aid of an enlarging machine.

It was now 1919, the ninth year of involvement with the project for Bacon and the fifth for French as an active contributor. The sculptor needled his friend: "I hear you have made half a million out of the Lincoln Memorial!!! So glad I know you."

Bacon promptly replied: "Where in the world did you hear that I had made half a million out of the Lincoln Memorial? Of all the works I have ever engaged in, this Memorial has been the most unprofitable financially. . . . The Government does not allow my travelling expenses to Washington, which have been on an average, I should say, once every ten days for the eight years, the cost of the drawings and models has been abnormally high, furthermore the red tape and officiousness of some of the bureaucrats in Washington has been incalculable in cost to my temper. . . . The total commission I will receive will be less than $150,000, the larger portion of which has been spent in drawings, models and supervision. Selah!"

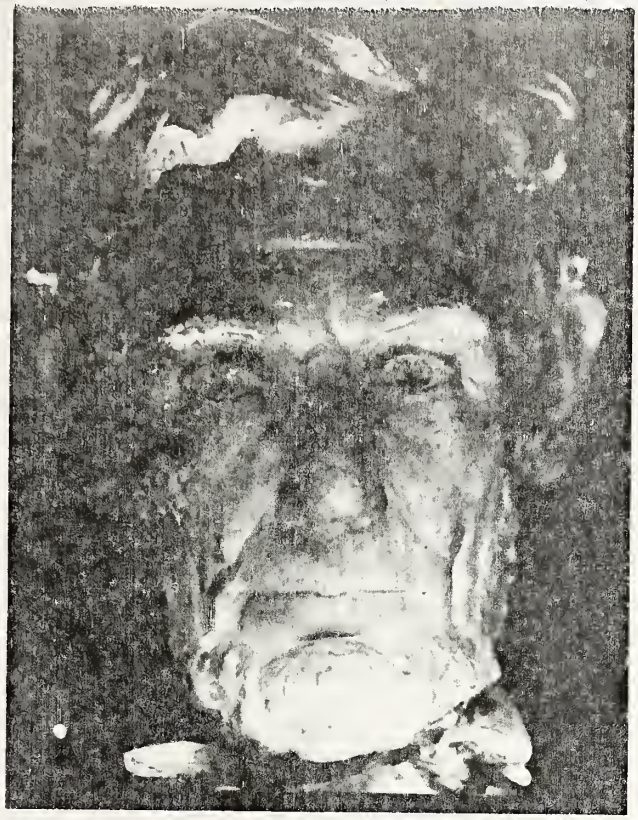
At last, the final stages of carving

On November 19, 1919, the Piccirilli brothers completed their carving. The assembling of the marble blocks was well under way in late December. In February the statue was nearly finished, as the sculptor reported to his friend Newton MacKintosh: "I was very much relieved to see that it was not too large for its surroundings. I got into rather a panic about this for it didn't seem that a statue that large could fit into any place without being too colossal."

As was his practice, French was involved in the last stages of carving of the *Lincoln*: "I worked personally on the marble, both while it was at the marble shops and after it was set in place in the Memorial." On May 24, 1920, French wrote, "The Lincoln statue, with its pedestal, is an accomplished fact. . . . It is now as nearly perfect technically as I can make it."

While French had tested the large plaster head of Lincoln in the Memorial in 1917, it was not until the Memorial was finished, the reflecting pool filled with water, the approaches completed and the entrance stairs cleared that he fully realized the extent of the adverse natural lighting.

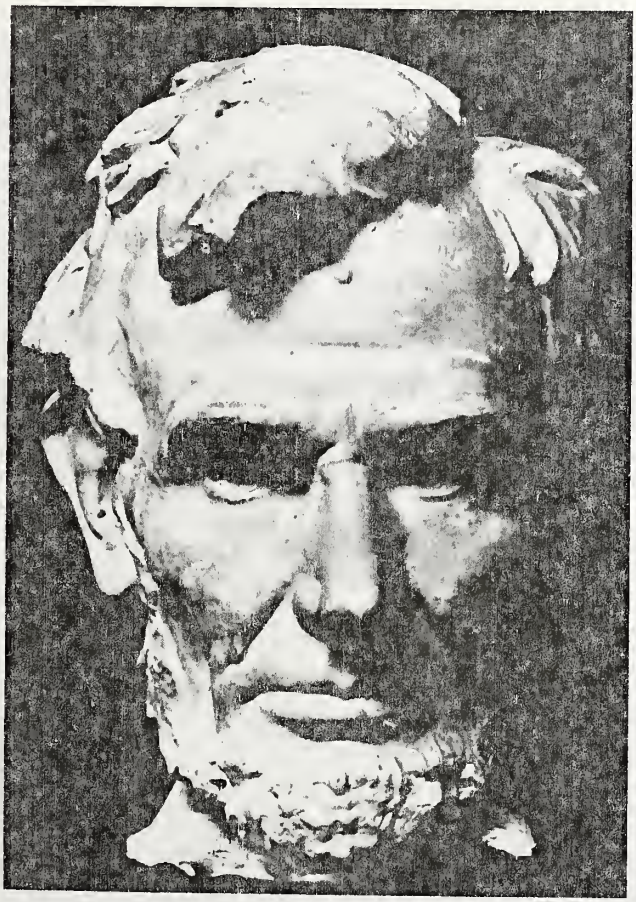
French wrote to the secretary of the Commission: "I have been talking with Mr. Bacon about the possibility of lighting the Lincoln statue artificially by some arrangements of electric lights. While the present



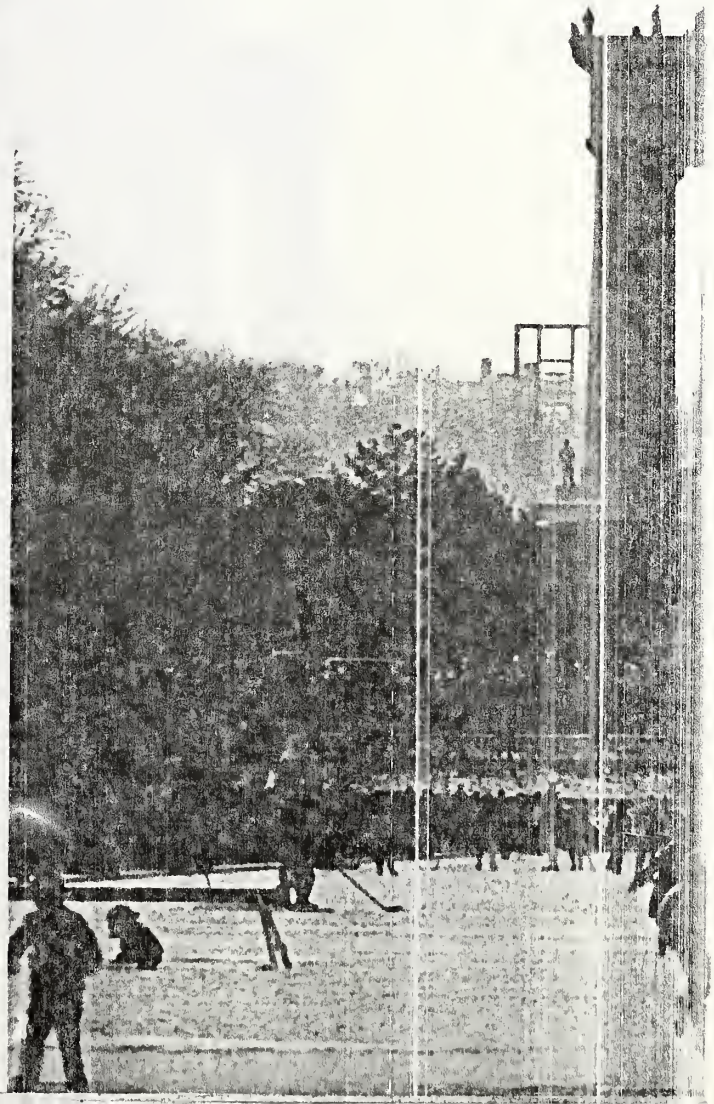
lighting of the statue is tolerably good at some times of the day, it at no time brings out the expression of the face as it ought to. The ideal lighting for most sculpture is from above at an angle of forty-five degrees, more or less. I had hoped that the light from the sky-light would be sufficient to overcome to some degree the light that comes in at the opening in front, but it fails to do this even in the afternoon when no sunlight enters the building."

An experiment with electric lights was made in January 1922. The results were disappointing. To demonstrate how severely the lighting affected the statue's appearance, French had a composite photograph (left) made, explaining that the two versions of the face showed "one in the light that it receives under the worst conditions in the Memorial, the other as I feel it ought to be lighted."

By the time the Memorial was dedicated on May 30, 1922, the *Abraham Lincoln* was not yet satisfactorily



Before (top) and after studies of Lincoln's face show how artificial lighting improves its appearance.



Skaters skim the reflecting pool at time of a 1963 service for another assassinated President, John F. Kennedy.

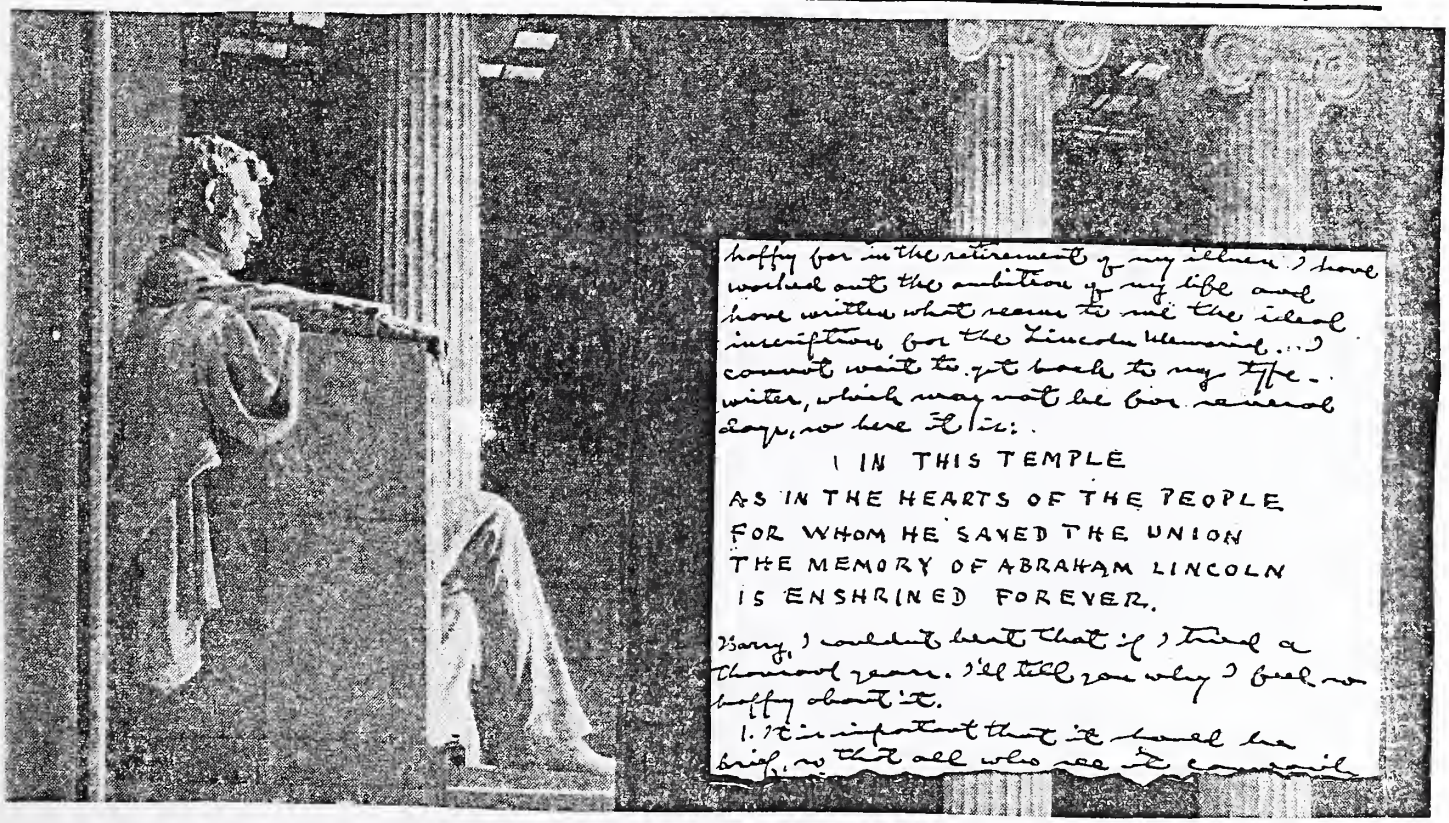
displayed. Two years after the dedication, French was still concerned about properly lighting his statue. He wrote to Charles Moore, then head of the Fine Arts Commission: "What would you think of the idea of lighting the interior of the Lincoln Memorial at night? . . . It seems to me that it would be a popular move. The Memorial would have an added interest as seen from a distance, and I think that it would be visited by a great many people in the evening."

Not until February 1925 did French receive assurances that he might see his statue correctly lighted, when a plan was prepared by the General Electric Company. Congress did not provide money for the lighting system until September 1926. French reported to a friend, George S. Keyes, the following March, "I had not had much faith that artificial lighting would solve the problem, but it seems to have done so very effectively, and I am very happy."

French's seated *Abraham Lincoln* was for him the paramount achievement of his long and productive career, and he heard it praised for its stability, repose and natural majesty. There is in this *Lincoln*, as there is in perhaps no other portrayal of this revered President, a feeling for the intense pressure the man felt and the humanity that he exhibited in his Presidency. To enter the Memorial is to confront the man, large in size but not a demigod aloofly enthroned. French could well have deified his subject, but he did not. He avoided the pomp and circumstance inseparable from Olympian Zeus. The statue is of a compassionate man, deeply committed to preserving the Union.

French himself wrote, "What I wanted to convey was the mental and physical strength of the great war President and his confidence in his ability to carry the thing through to a successful finish. If any of this 'gets over,' I think it is probably as much due to the whole pose of the figure and particularly to the action of the hands as to the expression of the face."

A 1919 letter reveals one man's inspiration: 'I have worked out the ambition of my life . . . the ideal inscription for the Memorial. Harry, I couldn't beat that if I tried a thousand years.'



The Washington Star
Washington, D.C.
Wednesday, March 2, 1977

. . . And Here's How Warren G. Harding Almost Blew It All

By William Delaney
Washington Star Staff Writer

If you are not particularly interested in the story of how an immortal phrase came to be written, move on down to The Ear.

But if by chance you are, then here is the latest installment in the fascinating and apparently hitherto-unpublished tale of how that great line over the statue in the Lincoln Memorial, *"In this temple . . ,"* was born — and how it was almost disfigured at the last minute by the newspaper editor then in the White House.

This subject arose not quite a year ago now, on Jefferson's birthday, when a group of us at lunch got to talking about the inscriptions on our memorials. We generally agreed that by far the most moving was that central one in Lincoln's.

"If whoever wrote that — some bureaucrat, I suppose — could have a dollar for every tear it's wrung from visitors," observed one of my colleagues, "he'd be a millionaire many times over."

Solving the mystery of that authorship took some time, and the answer, as we reported in The Star last spring, proved poignant.

The author was Royal Cortissoz, a prolific and influential art critic for the New York Tribune and later the Herald Tribune. As a sideline, and apparently for little, if any, remuneration, he wrote inscriptions for numerous government buildings and memorials. He was a close friend of Henry Bacon, the Lincoln Memorial's architect.

The sad part was this: Even with all his millions of words of art criticism, books as well as articles, what he wanted most to be remembered for was that single sentence in the Lincoln Memorial. Yet even his own newspaper, in its front-page obituary on Cortissoz in 1948, mentioned that accomplishment only in passing, toward the end of a lengthy story.

My story in The Star last year told what little I could find about this largely forgotten accomplishment of the childless and — outside of art circles — forgotten Cortissoz. It provoked some comment in the letters column last spring, and then we all moved on to other concerns.

NOT UNTIL LAST MONTH, a few days after Lincoln's birthday, did we hear that the memorial architect's nephew, Henry Bacon McKoy, who had worked on the memorial with his uncle and who is now a retired contractor in Greenville, S.C., had received a copy of that Star article from the daughter of an old friend here.

McKoy, in turn, sent the article to Leslie N. Boney Jr., an architect in Wilmington, N.C., whose hobby is collecting biographical material about Wilmington-reared architect Bacon.

And Boney sent me copies of a raft of apparently unpublished material he had found in Bacon's papers in the Wesleyan University archives in Middletown, Conn., including the following handwritten letter from Cortissoz to his friend Bacon, on April 6, 1919:

"Dear Harry,

"I write in bed, where I have been laid flat by a cold that swept over me last Thursday with the force of an earthquake. But I am very happy, for in the retirement of my illness I have worked out the ambition of my life and have written what seems to me the ideal inscription for the Lincoln Memorial. I cannot wait to get back to my typewriter, which may not be for several days, so here it is:

IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER.

"Harry, I couldn't beat that if I tried a thousand years. I'll tell you why I feel so happy about it.

"1. It is important that it should be brief, so that all who see it can easily carry it around in memory.

"2. It should embody one great idea, an idea of Lincoln's service, and that, as all historians admit, was his saving the union.

"3. The memorial must make a common ground for the meeting of the north and the south. By emphasizing his saving the union you appeal to both sections. By saying nothing about slavery you avoid the rubbing of old sores.

"4. It must have dignity, simplicity, and feeling.

"Well, I feel that I have covered all these points and with all my heart I hope you will agree with me. Tell me what you think. It has taken me a long time to do this but now that it is done I am crazy to hear that you have started drawing it out and that it will finally be in place. Send me the good news. I am all worked up with enthusiasm.

"Affectionately yours,
"Royal"

See MEMORIAL, C-3

MEMORIAL

Continued from C-1

BACON WROTE BACK on April 7:

"Dear Royal,

"I think your inscription for the Lincoln Memorial is a masterpiece! Ere long I will have it drawn out and submitted for approval to the Lincoln Memorial Commission. Your inscription must go on the wall over the statue.

"Yours, **H. Bacon.**"

But nothing is ever done simply in Washington, especially the authorship of great lines when you have a former newspaper editor in the White House. Warren G. Harding was one.

Just as the memorial neared completion — it was dedicated on May 30, 1922 — Chief Justice William Howard Taft, a member of the Fine Arts Commission, wrote Bacon on April 25:

"I have seen the President and he approves the inscription, but he suggests a change in it, which I enclose in his own lead pencil memorandum. I think myself it is an improvement."

Harding wanted the line about the people *"FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION"* changed to the people *"OF THE UNION WHICH HE SAVED."*

Cortissoz was horrified. He promptly wrote Bacon:

"I've been in a terrible state of mind since your news over the telephone. Then Miss Weisler read me Taft's note . . . It contains one thread of hope, the word 'suggests.' I have taken that point of view in the enclosed note, which perhaps you will send to Taft, with urging of your own. That is I take it as a suggestion, not an order. If it is an order it will break my heart."

IN THE LONG and carefully worded note of April 28, Cortissoz argued that the phrase *"FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION"* was "absolutely essential," embodying a "glow of affection" that "is not in the new form proposed . . .

"I want the every-day American who stands before that statue to look up and murmur (the inscription) to himself . . . Unconsciously he stresses that third line. *'For whom,'* he murmurs. 'For us. For me.'"

The anxious author confessed that he could not prove that Harding's use of "which" was, as Cortissoz strongly felt, "fatal to euphony, that it dislocates the rhythm . . . that it is in itself an unattractive word . . .

"It hurts me not in any egotistical way," he wrote Bacon. "It hurts me as an artist . . . I cannot but regard the suggestion of a change with the profoundest regret and I appeal to you most earnestly to avoid it if possible."

On Sunday, April 30, Taft wrote Bacon proposing a meeting that Wednesday at Taft's home "so that we may finally settle the program (for the dedication) and also the question of the inscription."

On Monday, Cortissoz, still in New York, fired off a letter to Bacon urging him to withdraw any inscription from the memorial if Taft and Harding were insistent on the proposed change, "and to bear the unpleasantness for our old friendship's sake. Make it easier for yourself, if you can, by laying the entire onus of the thing upon me . . . If they (Harding and Taft) are capable of insensitively mangling my work I am indifferent to their opinion of me."

Although "the letter you sent Taft may have already settled the thing in our favor," Cortissoz pleaded to Bacon's love for him: "Don't let me suffer a mean humiliation . . . I would feel forever as you would feel if they stuck a dormer window into the roof of your temple."

IN A LETTER to Bacon the next day, Cortissoz alludes to promising news of some sort. "Let joy be unconfined," he begins. "I hope with all my heart that your efforts may be successful and that the thing may be finished in time for the dedication."

He tells Bacon he has sent a long letter containing his arguments to "a life long friend of Taft's and if she takes the matter up with him, as I feel sure she will, for she is a close friend of my wife's and of mine, I do not doubt that he will be favorable. Well, we shall see."

On a Wednesday — apparently May 3, the day of Bacon's meeting with Taft — Cortissoz blissfully responds to a telegram in which Bacon has apparently reported victory:

"It is the finest thing that has happened in all my life and I'll never be able to tell you how grateful I am to you. Of course I am crazy to hear all about it, but, alas . . . I go to Cleveland on the 6.50 . . .

"I suppose you are setting the stone carver right to work. All the time now I shall go about with the sound of chisels ringing in my ears." He signed it: "Your affectionate old Royal."

Comments architect Boney: "Someone had to have burned a little midnight oil" to get the work done once the decision was made, for Cortissoz' phrase was in place at the time of the May 30 dedication.

DR. MICHAEL RICHMAN, who pulled together the current exhibition on sculptor Daniel Chester French at the National Collection of Fine Arts, feels that the Bacon-Cortissoz victory over the Harding-Taft wording illustrates "the spirit of collaboration among those men (French sculpted the seated Lincoln) that makes that memorial so fantastic."

According to Richman, Cortissoz later recalled Bacon as having quoted Harding as finally saying about the inscription: "Oh, let them have what they want!"

A year after the memorial's dedication, Harding and Cortissoz both gave testimonials to Bacon as the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects was presented to him in ceremonies at the memorial (a torch-blazing barge bore Bacon up the Reflecting Pool). Taft was also present.

Within a year, four days after Lincoln's birthday, 1924, Bacon died.

But "Harry," who had been encouraged by Cortissoz in his architectural plans for the Lincoln Memorial at least since 1912, had gone to bat for his friend's single sentence at a crucial moment — and both his temple and the nation are the richer for it.

A contract was entered into on June 2, 1917, for furnishing materials and labor and replacing with new piles and timbers old piles and timbers in the upstream end of the center fender of the draw span. Owing to the length of time necessary to get the materials to Washington it was not possible to commence work under the contract before the close of the fiscal year.

13. TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS, FERTILIZERS, AND SKILLED LABOR FOR THE GROUNDS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, THE CAPITOL, AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Grounds of the Library of Congress.—During the months from July to December the evergreen beds and shrubs were kept cultivated and watered, the privet hedges trimmed, shrubs pruned, and weed growth removed from the lawns. Thirty evergreens that were purchased in the fall were planted to replace a like number that had died. The grounds in the two courtyards were regraded, 40 cubic yards of the old soil was removed and replaced with 306 yards of good topsoil, ½ ton of bone meal, and 6 barrels of air-slacked lime; 3 bushels of grass seed and ½ bushel of rye was sown. In March, April, May, and June the evergreen beds and shrubs were kept cultivated and watered, privet hedges trimmed, weed growth removed from the lawns, and all bare places sown with grass seed.

Grounds of the Capitol.—During the summer and fall the flower beds and vases were kept in good condition, the shrubs were pruned and dead wood removed from the trees. In October the summer flowering and tropical plants were removed from the beds and vases to their winter quarters at the propagating gardens. These beds and borders were then spaded and planted with 18,300 bulbs, 950 dwarf evergreens, and 375 herbaceous plants; of these, 18,300 bulbs, 546 evergreens, and 375 herbaceous plants were purchased in the fall, the remaining 404 evergreens were taken from stock in the nursery, which had been purchased in previous years. In the latter part of April such evergreens as had not been winter killed were removed from the beds and vases and transplanted at the propagating gardens for future use. The beds were dug and planted with 11,600 summer flowering plants and 6 dozen water lilies were planted in the fountain basins.

Grounds of executive departments.—About 14,350 plants were furnished from the propagating gardens for improving the grounds of executive departments. These plants, if purchased from commercial nurseries, would have cost approximately $1,208.50.

14. UNITED STATES WHARF PROPERTY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The lease dated March 29, 1915, with George W. Webber for the use of an area on the Potomac River, including buildings opposite lot 14, square 505, expired by limitation on July 1, 1916. Bids for releasing the property were opened on June 20 of that year. Only one bid was received, that of the then occupant, who was given a new lease for the property on July 14, 1916, by the Chief of Engineers for a term of five years from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1921.

The lease of W. J. Wells for the boathouse at the foot of Seventeenth Street in Potomac Park expired on March 15. Mr. Wells ap-

plied for a renewal in October, 1916. This was approved by the Chief of Engineers, and the new lease executed on October 16, 1916, covering a three-year period from March 16, 1917, to March 15, 1920.

The lease dated February 7, 1912, with Mr. William W. Riley, for a wharf privilege on the Potomac at the foot of Seventh Street, expired by limitation on February 28, 1917. Mr. Riley was granted a new lease on March 23, 1917, by the Chief of Engineers for this property for a period of five years from March 1, 1917, to February 28, 1922, at an increased rental.

Total amount received during the fiscal year for the rent of wharf property was $2,686.

15. MONUMENT AND WHARF AT WAKEFIELD, VA., THE BIRTHPLACE OF WASHINGTON.

The United States watchman in charge gave the usual care to this property, and during the growing season kept the grass cut around the monument.

16. MEMORIAL TO GEN. ULYSSES GRANT.

The sculptor completed the small model of the equestrian group during the year. This was examined at his studio by a committee of the Commission of Fine Arts, which recommended its acceptance by the Memorial Commission. The sculptor also commenced the enlargement of this model to the full-sized model from which the bronze casting is to be made.

17. STATUE TO COMMODORE JOHN BARRY.

There were no operations under this heading during the year.

18. MEMORIAL TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Operations were continued upon the erection of this memorial. During the year there were erected 32,752 cubic feet of exterior marble, 1,002 cubic feet of interior marble, 17,168 feet of interior limestone, 250,600 red brick, 223 linear feet of marble base, 830 cubic feet of interior marble steps, 6,592 square feet of marble floor tile, 170.4 tons of structural steel, 19 cubic yards of concrete floor fill, 7,600 square feet of colonnade roof fill, 382 cubic yards of concrete floor and slabs, 810 square feet of tile fill, 8,969 square feet of bronze ceiling, 8,704 square feet of skylight, 3,336 square feet of sheet metal, 891 linear feet of cap flashing, 4,212 square feet of curb flashing, and 10,442 square feet of waterproofing, which, in each case, completed the portion of the work referred to. There was also completed in place 2,137 linear feet of galvanized pipe, 55 feet of brass pipe, 33 sections of iron-pipe rail, 2 steel doors, 12 gratings, 17 ladders, 17 indirect radiators, 3,767 cubic feet of granite, 66,553 square feet of exterior cleaning and pointing, 68,371 square feet of interior cleaning and pointing, and carving to the value of $29,575.

On July 10, plans and specifications for the terrace wall and masonry approaches about the building were issued and advertised

with invitations for proposals for their execution. Four proposals from general contractors were received and opened on August 10, and on September 15 the bid of the George A. Fuller Co., which was the lowest submitted, was accepted, and a formal contract was entered into with them for the work. Operations were begun immediately under this contract and during the year the following work was completed: Thirty thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine cubic yards of excavation, 889 cubic yards of concrete foundation, 2,647 cubic yards of concrete wall and slab, 115 linear feet of cast-iron drain pipe, and two (2) catch basis.

Of the $50,000 appropriated for the expenses of the commission and the cost of plans and designs, there was expended to June 30 the sum of $46,634.77, leaving a balance unexpended of $3,352.69. Of the $2,594,000 authorized and appropriated up to the end of the fiscal year for the erection of the memorial and its approaches, there was expended to June 30, $1,881,102.22, leaving a balance unexpended of $712,897.78, the greater part of which was covered by existing obligations.

(A photograph showing the condition of the work on June 30, 1917, accompanies this report.)

19. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARMORY COMMISSION.

There were no operations under this project during the fiscal year.

20. COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

There were two changes in the personnel of the commission during the fiscal year. The detailed annual report of the commission is made direct to the President.

21. MEMORIAL TO THE WOMEN OF THE CIVIL WAR.

During the fiscal year eading June 30, 1917, the construction of the memorial building under the general contract was completed and final payment to the contractors was made on March 31.

On November 10 a contract was entered into with Tiffany Studios, of New York City, in the sum of $10,000 for furnishing and erecting the three large stained-glass windows in the assembly hall. This work was completed in May.

On December 22 a contract was entered into with Edw. F. Caldwell & Co., of New York City, in the sum of $9,319.75 for furnishing and erecting the electric-light fixtures required in the building and upon its approaches. This amount was subsequently increased to $9,413.25. Work under this contract has been completed with the exception of the bracket lights for the main halls and the erection of the two lamp standards upon the approaches. These latter can not be put in position until the work upon the approaches has advanced sufficiently to permit the placing of their pedestals.

On March 29 plans and specifications for the development of the grounds and approaches of the building were issued and advertised with invitations for proposals for executing the work. Four proposals from general contractors were received and opened on April 16, and were found to be all in excess of the funds available. The

plans were thereupon modified by the simplification of some portions of the work and the omission of all work upon the rear portion of the square upon which the building is located. Three of the original bidders submitted new proposals on May 21, and on May 28 a formal contract in the sum of $23,700 was entered into with Arthur L. Smith & Co., of Washington, D. C., based upon their bid in that amount, the lowest received. Preliminary work under this contract was carried on during the month of June.

On May 17 the President approved Senate joint resolution No. 61, of the first session, Sixty-fifth Congress, authorizing the Commission on Memorial to Women of the Civil War to grant permission to the American Red Cross to erect temporary buildings upon the square occupied by the memorial. In pursuance of permission granted under this authority, the American Red Cross erected immediately west of the memorial a one-story frame office building 180 feet long by 100 feet wide. The resolution referred to requires that this shall be removed within three years unless otherwise officially provided by Congress.

During the first half of the year the old brick church building at the corner of Eighteenth and E Streets, on the northwest corner of the square, was remodeled and repaired and is now being occupied by the employees of the treasurer's office of the American Red Cross.

The funds available for the work of this commission consist of the following:

Amount appropriated by the Government	$400,000.00
Amount of private contributions to June 15, 1917	426,140.00
Interest on private contributions to June 15, 1917	28,543.97
Total	854,683.97

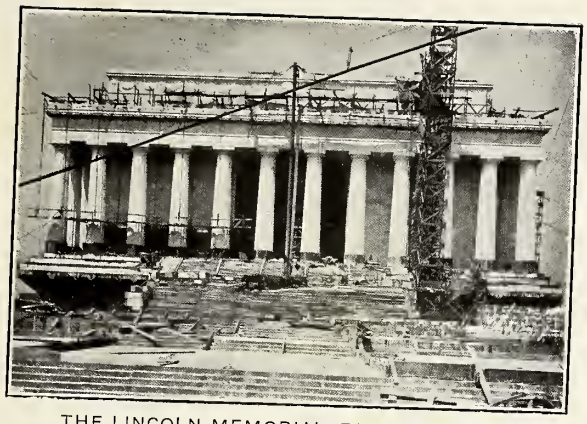
Of this amount there was expended to June 30 the sum of $820,295.71, leaving a balance unexpended of $34,388.26, all but a small portion of which was covered by existing obligations.

(A photograph showing the condition of the work on June 30, 1917, accompanies this report.)

22. ARLINGTON MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER AND CHAPEL.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, operations were continued upon the erection of the memorial. The principal items of construction placed in the building during the year were as follows: Thirty-five thousand one hundred and forty cubic feet of marble, 11,856 cubic feet of concrete steps and slabs, 26 tons of structural steel, 246,000 brick, 13,470 square feet of terra-cotta partitions, 5,158 square feet of copper roofing, 446 square feet of skylight, 684 square feet of copper flashing, 8,500 square feet of waterproofing, 50 square feet of damp-proofing, 14,700 square feet of cement finish, 1,300 square yards of furring and lathing, 3,087 square yards of plain plastering, 2,536 foot girths of ornamental plastering, and ornamental iron stairway to the value of $5,000, electric work to the value of $650, heating work to the value of $650, carpentry work to the value of $700, plumbing work to the value of $1,200, and carving to the value of $7,000.

Proposals for the construction of the masonry approaches to the memorial were received on July 26 from three bidders in response



THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL, EASTERN FRONT.

View looking west on the axis of Mall, Potomac Park, showing the progress of the work, July 2, 1917.

MEMORIAL TO WOMEN OF THE CIVIL WAR, EASTERN FRONT.
(NEW RED CROSS BUILDING.)

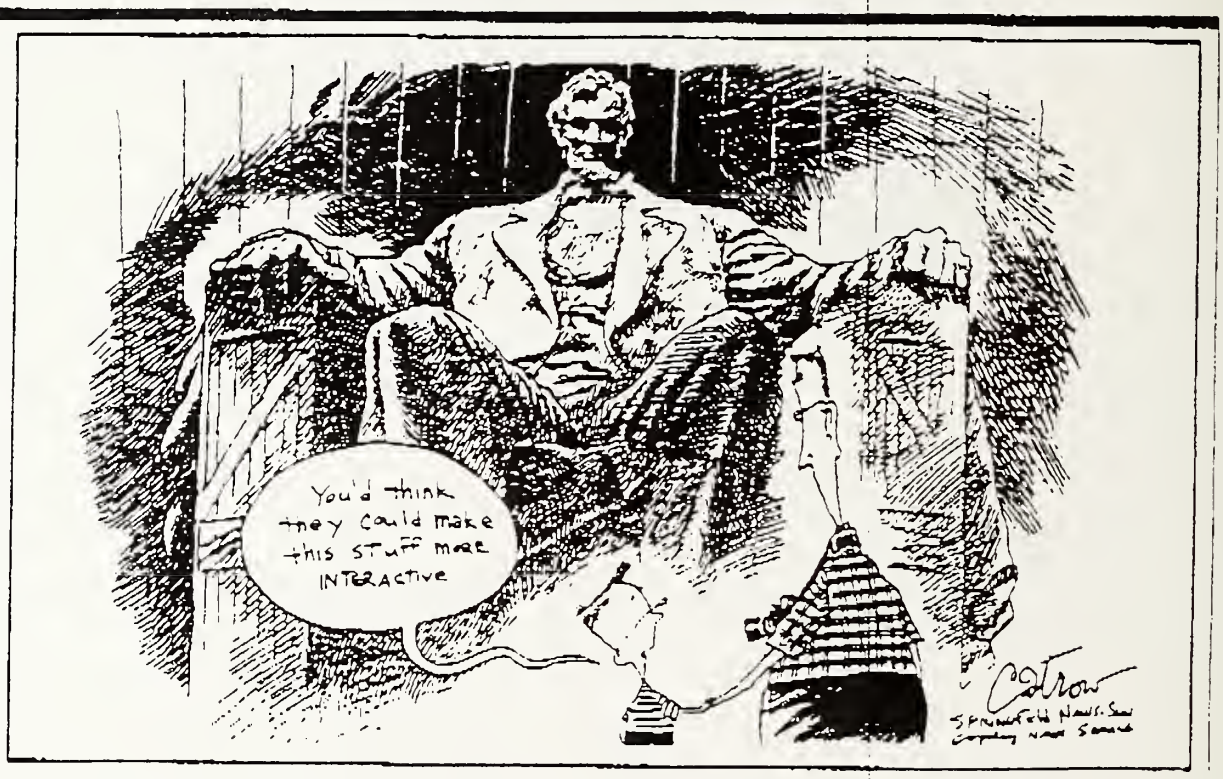
View looking southwest, Seventeenth Street between D and E Streets NW. Dedicated May 12, 1917.

THE ARLINGTON MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER.
(ARLINGTON CEMETERY, VIRGINIA.)

Looking toward the southeast, showing the progress of the work, July 2, 1917.

Lincoln Memorial

In the Spirit of an
old Fashioned Christmas
This message is sent to you
With best wishes for
A Merry Christmas and a
Happy New Year.

Daily Journal of Commerce

Classified